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# The Ashley River: A Survey of Seventeenth Century Sites

Michael O. Hartley

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# The Ashley River: A Survey of Seventeenth Century Sites

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THE ASHLEY RIVER: A SURVEY  
OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY SITES

by

Michael O. Hartley  
Research Manuscript Series 192

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Institute of Archeology and Anthropology  
University of South Carolina  
Columbia, S.C. 29208

May 1984



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For the family.



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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In 1980 a pilot study for the systematic examination of the archeological remains of seventeenth-century English colonization was undertaken on the Stono and Edisto rivers' drainages in Charleston County, South Carolina (South and Hartley 1980). This project was funded by a grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, matched by funds from the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina. A map published in 1695 and dedicated to the lords proprietors by John Thornton and Robert Morden, based on a map surveyed around 1685 by Maurice Mathews, was used as the primary document for the pilot study (Cumming 1962: 162, 166). This map located over 250 plantations or settlers' sites which were established within 25 years of the establishment of the colony at Charles Towne in 1670 (Cheves 1897: 4). Most of these sites are also recorded on the 1685 map, documenting the time of origin of these sites to within 15 years of the initial settlement of the Charles Towne colony (South and Hartley 1980: 2; Cumming 1962: 162, 166).

The goals in the pilot study were to meet the need for an archeological examination of the settlement pattern of seventeenth-century colonists in the Southeast and South Carolina, and to test the efficacy of the 1695 map as a means of locating sites of that settlement. The study was also designed to determine whether the sites on the map, believed to be persons of high status, would conform to a hypothetical model of location on high ground contours adjacent to the deep water channels of travel and commerce (South and Hartley 1980: 1-2, 24).

A portion of the 1695 map was selected for the scope of survey in the pilot study, focusing on the Stono and Edisto drainages to the southwest of Charleston and a methodology developed to determine the presence of sites through surface observation. Preliminary to the survey, background research was done on sites involved in the study area and Geodetic survey maps were compared to the 1695 map to pinpoint locations. Then the site locations were visited and searched for indications of seventeenth-century occupation while at the same time a verbal commentary was made on the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology Site Inventory Record, which forms part of the permanent record of the survey (South and Hartley 1980: 8).

No quantitative analysis was undertaken as part of the research design as the presence or absence of diagnostic artifact types was used instead. As the major goal was the identification of seventeenth-century sites, and not those of other temporal periods, the presence or absence of temporally sensitive ceramic classes and types was regarded as adequate for this phase of work (South and Hartley 1980: 8).

Using these methods, 30% of the sites within the scope of work of the pilot study was located, confirming the value of the 1695 map as a tool for site location, and beginning the systematic development of a seventeenth-century data base in South Carolina. In confirmation of the deep water and high ground hypothesis, none of the sites found in the

initial study were below the 5-foot contour above mean high water, and most were within 100 feet of a deep water channel of at least 3 feet at mean low water (South and Hartley 1980: 24).

## CHAPTER II THE ASHLEY RIVER SURVEY

### Methodological Framework

Based on the successful completion of the pilot study, the 1695 map was perceived as a coherent whole from which a partial data base had been developed, and it was proposed to continue the survey on the Ashley River portion of the map. This was considered a continuation of an initial phase within a research design comprehending several phases or levels of archeological examination. Funds were again obtained through a grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, matched by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology for the continuation of this research.

This research design should contain a number of logically related steps leading from a broad acquisition of data through progressively more intensive investigation of smaller portions of the area shown on the 1695 map (Lewis 1976: 31). The research area is in this instance determined by the record of the extent of the seventeenth-century colony in Carolina as documented by the 1695 Thornton-Morden map and its predecessor, the 1685 Mathews map (Cumming 1962: 162, 166). Examination of the 1695 map shows the colony existing within a well-defined extent of settlement.

To the southwest of the location of Charles Towne, the bounds of the area of settlement as seen on this record lie along the lower South Edisto River, and the site locations between this boundary and the center of the area at Charles Towne are dispersed along the Stono and Edisto river systems, the portion of the map used in the pilot study. The farthest site in this direction lies approximately 30 miles from Charles Towne, and this body of sites is for the most part within 20 miles of the coast.

The Ashley River, radiating out from Charles Towne to the northwest, has settlement recorded along either side of its water course for a distance of approximately 30 miles inland, and its sister system, the Cooper River, also shows settlement to a distance of approximately 30 miles north of Charles Towne. The northeast side of the colony is sparsely settled, with a French settlement shown on the Santee at a distance of approximately 35 miles.

Using the Charles Towne peninsula as the center, striking an arc of 30 to 35 miles in radius would encompass the population of the colony as represented on the 1695 map. Since it is important to study the colony as a whole system, archeological investigations must be carried out in such a way as to allow a complete examination of the settlement to the extent possible in current conditions. A multistage research design is called for which provides an overview of the area of the colony yet retains the ability to focus on smaller units within the area (Lewis 1976: 31).

With these considerations in mind, the Ashley River survey is designed to follow the pilot study on the level of an overview, with one of the goals being a second step toward the archeological consideration of the seventeenth-century colony as a whole unit. To accomplish this the general methods developed in the pilot study have again been applied in the Ashley River survey.

This procedure of conducting a series of studies toward the development of a body of data based on the whole colony is designed primarily as a discovery phase. In this discovery or overview phase a comprehension of broad patterning should be developed which will serve to guide more intensive archeological investigations to follow later (Lewis 1976: 31).

### CHAPTER III Physiography

The most apparent feature of the portion of the 1695 map selected for the present study is the river itself. The river provides a linear geographical continuity to the sites of this study, ranging from the area of the harbor on the coast to the headwater swamps of the interior, with the sites shown on the 1695 map clustering along this linear system. The Ashley River is characterized as a small coastal plain stream having its origin in headwater swamps. It has an average freshwater inflow of 261 cfs, with a drainage area of approximately 350 square miles. It flows generally southeastward and its lower reach forms the west shore of peninsular Charleston (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1976: 7). The river is tidal and is generally bounded on either side by marsh, with isolated points of contact between high landforms and the channel of the river.

In a letter from Maurice Mathews to Lord Ashley dated 1671 the Ashley River was described as having a band of pines near the channel which yielded good turpentine and pasturage for cattle, having very little undergrowth. Mathews listed a variety of oak as well as ash, hickory, poplar, beach, elm, laurel, bay, sassafrass, dogwood, black walnut, and cedar trees. Cypress trees of great value were particularly mentioned, as well as "ten thousand more plants, herbs, fruits then I know" (Cheves 1897: 333).





## CHAPTER IV HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The seventeenth-century occupation of the colony at Charles Towne encompassed three decades from 1670 to 1700, and during that 30-year period substantial cultural change took place in the area. The English did not arrive in an area with a cultural vacuum, and the presence of two additional groups, the Spanish and the Indians, must be considered. Cultural relationships with these two groups by the English colonists were central issues in the course of the establishment of the English colony. Each of these two groups had been present in the area for some time prior to the English arrival in 1670, and a brief account of some of the elements of the preceding period is given below. This knowledge is necessary to the consideration of English activities in the area.

### Spanish Colonial Philosophy

The Spanish claimed a virtual monopoly of trade and dominion in the new world, and by the time England entered the colonizing movement Spain already had an established empire in the new world (Parker 1963: xvi). The Spanish had extensive holdings in Central and South America and claimed all of North America, basing this claim on the discoveries of Spanish explorers and the 1492 Treaty of Tordesillas. This treaty adjusted differences between Spain and Portugal over a line of demarcation, which had been established earlier to divide "heathenlands" between these two countries (Parker 1963).

The explorations of DeSoto through the Southeast passed through modern South Carolina (DePratter 1980) and a brief attempt at settlement by the Spaniard De Allyon is thought to have been in the area of Winyah Bay or the Santee River (Hoffman 1983: 71).

Permanent settlement was achieved by the Spanish on the coast of Florida at St. Augustine in 1565, followed by the 1566 establishment of a second town, Santa Elena, on present day Parris Island, South Carolina in Port Royal Sound (Dobyns 1980: 21; South 1979). The site of Santa Elena was archeologically located by Stanley South in 1979, and subsequent yearly excavation and analysis on this site is increasing knowledge of this sixteenth-century Spanish occupation of the Port Royal Sound area of the state (South 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983). During the existence of this Spanish town on Parris Island there was constant discord with the Indian population, exacerbated by the French (Connor 1925).

There are several schools of thought on the reasons for the establishment of the Spanish fortified presidios such as Santa Elena, the most prevalent being that they were to defend the Spanish frontier against attack by European naval forces while at the same time protecting the bullion convoys in the Florida straits and providing a basis for

entrepreneurial activities (Dobyns 1980: 70). There is a contention that Santa Elena was not founded for the protection of the convoy route, but to secure the Spanish coastline against French colonizing interests (Hoffman 1983: 70). Arguably, however, a French presence at Port Royal would threaten the convoy route implicitly. During the sixteenth century, Europeans of France, England and the Netherlands attacked Spanish bullion ships, preferring to intercept them on the high seas or to seize and hold wealthy colonial ports for ransom, using Caribbean bases for these activities (Dobyns 1980: 20). Any occupation of Port Royal Sound would be well placed to fit within this pattern of behavior.

When the French presence had been curtailed in Florida, the first Spanish Governor, Menendez, attempted to consolidate his control over all of what Spain considered Spanish Florida. This encompassed an area extending from Chesapeake Bay in the north along the Atlantic coast to the southern tip of the Florida peninsula and west along the Gulf coast to the Panuco River in modern Mexico (DePratter and Smith 1980: 68). In 1566, 1,500 soldiers and settlers arrived in Florida and of these a garrison of 250 soldiers and most of the settlers were sent to Santa Elena with the remaining soldiers distributed elsewhere (DePratter and Smith 1980: 68).

Explorations were launched from Santa Elena at Port Royal to establish interior forts in the South Carolina and North Carolina area, and to arrange for the Indian populations to begin to supply provisions to the garrisons (DePratter and Smith 1980: 68). Additionally, it was thought that an overland route could be found to Mexico from the Port Royal location and that treasure might be found in the interior (DePratter and Smith 1980: 68). The commander of the initial 1566 explorations from the newly established town, Juan Pardo, was recalled from the base of the Appalachians in the spring of 1567 to help defend Santa Elena in case of a French summer offensive (DePratter and Smith 1980: 70).

During the first 10 years of its occupancy by the Spaniards, Santa Elena was the capital of Spanish Florida with 193 settlers living there in 1569 (South 1983: 1). In 1571 the governor and founder of the settlements in Spanish Florida, Pedro Menendez de Aviles, made the Santa Elena settlement at Port Royal his home, arriving with many luxurious goods (South 1983). This colonial town of Santa Elena lasted until 1587. In 1586, English forces under Francis Drake burned its sister town, St. Augustine, as a part of a general expedition to raid and plunder the Spanish colonies in the Caribbean area and threatened Santa Elena (Drake 1628: 47). As a result of these raids and incessant Indian problems the settlers of Santa Elena were withdrawn to St. Augustine in 1587, ending the occupancy of the Port Royal area with a formal fortified presidio (Connor 1925; Gannon 1965: 39).

This withdrawal did not end Spanish occupancy of the area, however, as the Spanish mission system maintained the Spanish presence (Gannon 1965). During the occupancy of Santa Elena as a presidio, Jesuits from there had established missions as far north as Fredericksburg, Virginia, but the members of this mission were massacred by Indians in 1571 (Gannon 1965: 34). The Jesuits abandoned the field and were replaced by Franciscans in 1573 (Gannon 1965: 34-36). By 1695 there was a line of Franciscan missions extending north along the coast above St. Augustine, with the northernmost being at St. Catherine's Island among the Guale Indians (Gannon 1965: 39). This island lies on the Georgia coast just below the Savannah River and the Port Royal area. A mission had existed at San Felipe on Parris Island as late as 1655 (Crane 1981: 5).

During this mission activity there were violent uprisings by the Guale Indians on the coast of Georgia, these occurring into the mid-seventeenth century (Gannon 1965: 41, 57) but the mission system was in place when the English arrived in 1670. In 1674 the mission at St. Catherine's had not only the Friars, but also "an officer with a good garrison of infantry..." according to a contemporary account (Gannon 1965: 64).

#### The English Attitude

The English arrival on the coast in 1670 placed them in a land which was regarded by the Spanish as theirs and which already had almost 100 years of Spanish occupation to establish that claim, as seen in the preceding discussion. The English came with a different philosophy of colonization, however, that of the theory of effective occupation (Parker 1963: xvi).

England refused to recognize claims of the Spanish based on the line of demarcation or on exploration, contending that nations had rights only to those lands which they actually occupied. In accordance with this theory England only conceded those regions which other nations had settled, claiming the right to conduct trade and establish colonies in unoccupied regions (Parker 1963).

The English advance into the South beyond Virginia was a product of forces of the Restoration era in England, and Charles II complacently ignored the rights of Spain when he granted the great region from 36° to 31° to influential men of affairs (Crane 1981: 4). The Carolina charter of 1663 and the enlarged grant of 1665 southward to 29° manifestly prejudiced a great area which was Spanish by right of discovery, exploration and, in the regions described, by continuous occupation (Crane 1981: 9). To the south of the Savannah River where the Guale missions existed, the English could have no rights; above the Savannah River in the Port Royal area the title was in some doubt due to the Spanish retreat (Crane 1981). Their reliance throughout the history of this border was upon the fact of possession (Crane 1981).

Originally destined for Port Royal, the Carolina fleet was diverted to the north, receiving advice in Bermuda from two merchants who said that if the Spanish became enemies of the colony in Carolina they would harbor a fleet at New Providence and wait for the prevailing southeast wind. With such a wind, said these advisors, they would in three days "be in the River of Port Royall on the back of your people" (Cheves 1897: 161). Advice was also obtained from Indians on the coast of Carolina that there was great danger in Port Royal from the Westo Indians, and the settlement site was moved to Kiawah, now Charleston harbor (Cheves 1897: 165-168).

Hostilities were immediately entered into when the fleet arrived on the coast, with one sloop making land fall at St. Catherine's, where the Spanish took nine of the party prisoners and the sloop put out again in an exchange of gunfire (Cheves 1897: 169-171). The Spanish came up to the new colony in 1670 with a large sea and land force to drive out the English, but withdrew on the arrival of an English ship which frightened off their Indian allies (Cheves 1897: 195).

For more than 30 years an undeclared war was waged in this disputed land, with Guale, or eastern Georgia, as the main battle ground (Arnade 1959: 1). Many of the Indians of the disputed area flocked to the English side, attracted by trade, and those who remained loyal to the Spanish were considered slave material by the English (Arnade 1959). English/Indian raiding parties forced the Spanish farther south as the English attempted to expand their frontier to the west and southwest and open a trade route south of the Appalachians into the Mississippi (Crane 1981: 39) (Fig. 1).

The primary mechanism of expansion of the Carolina frontier by the English was through Indian trade and alliances, with sites on the 30-mile perimeter of the Charles Towne entrepot, such as Shaftesbury's St. Giles plantation (The Lord Ashley 38DR83) as points of articulation. It was at this plantation that contact was made with the Westos in 1674 and the first major English/Indian alliance was established (Cheves 1897: 456-462). During the seventeenth-century period of undeclared warfare in this disputed area, there were mass migrations of Indians into and out of the contested area, and whole groups were slain or taken as slaves. Under this pressure the Spanish mission system disintegrated (Crane 1981: 24-25).

The Spanish reciprocated in kind, and a 1686 Spanish raid into the Port Royal and Edisto area resulted in the destruction of the Scottish Stuart Town, near present Beaufort, South Carolina. In this same raid two plantations, one belonging to a Governor of Carolina and the other to a Secretary of the colony, were also destroyed (Crane 1981: 31). Piracy, apparently based out of Carolina, was another aspect of the English pressure on the Spanish of Florida at this time, and the Carolina government was rebuked by the English King for not controlling this practice (Salley 1929: 241-243). Similarly, the proprietors rebuked the colonial government for events surrounding the Spanish raid into Port Royal and Edisto, saying that the Spanish had been provoked into that raid by the behavior of the Charles Towne colonists (Salley 1929: 184-188).

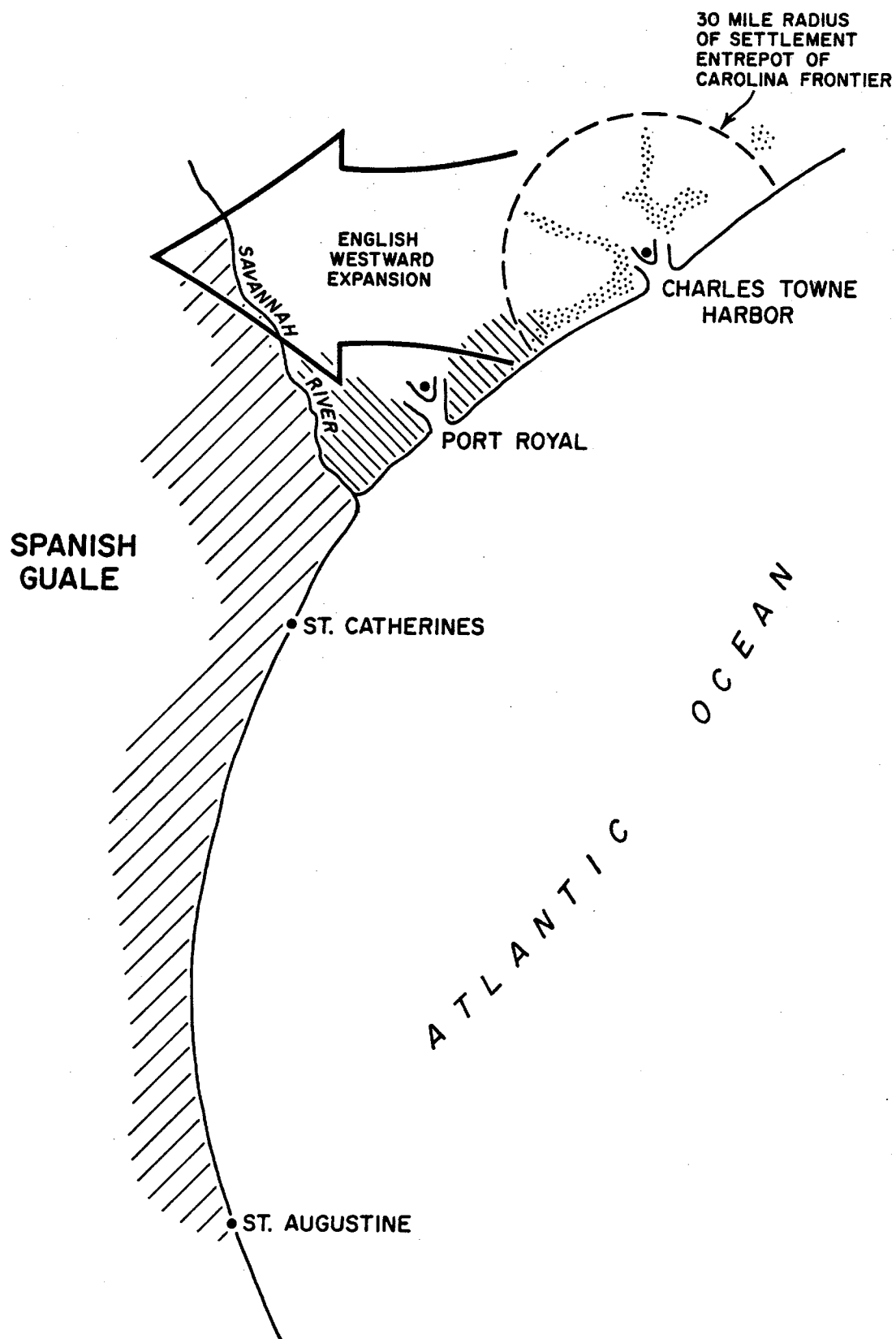


FIGURE 1: The position of the Charles Towne entrepot in relation to the Spanish lands.

Thirty years of this unofficial border warfare on the southern zone of Carolina frontier expansion was escalated at the turn of the eighteenth century by the broader formalized War of Spanish Succession (Arnade 1956: 4). In 1702, near the outset of this war, Carolinians raided into Florida and attacked the Spanish entrepot of St. Augustine. Missions and Indian groups were destroyed along the way, and the town of St. Augustine was easily taken, but the Castillo at St. Augustine, begun when the English arrived in Carolina, did not fall (Arnade 1956: 5-6). Nonetheless, the Carolinians had opened the southern route toward the Mississippi through the disputed land of Guale (Crane 1981: 45, 47-70). This expansion, coupled with the introduction of rice culture in the 1690s, set the colony on a firm economic foundation, a dramatic change from the uncertain years of the seventeenth century (Sirmans 1966: 55).

## CHAPTER V THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

### Introduction

In the consideration of the seventeenth-century colony at Charles Towne in these broad perspectives, a framework of understanding the functioning of the colony as a system is needed. The most apparent and useful tool which has been developed for exactly this purpose is the frontier model, designed by Kenneth Lewis as a means of understanding cultural change in a frontier situation (Lewis 1976: 11-16).

When the 1670 settlement at Charles Towne is considered, it is assumed here that the English colonists were operating in a frontier situation. Prior to the 1669-1670 expedition, the southernmost successful colony was 500 miles to the north in Virginia, and the establishment of the colony at Charles Towne was a substantial geographical extension of English settlement (Crane 1981: 3).

To develop an understanding of the cultural change involved in the establishment of the new colony, conditions in seventeenth-century Carolina will be compared to the conditions necessary for the occupation and expansion of a frontier as explained in the Lewis model. Closeness of fit to the model will indicate that certain processes generally found in a frontier environment were in operation, while a divergence from the conditions of the model will reveal the presence of other processes which will require explanation. The value of the model lies in both capabilities, that of revealing closeness of fit to a general set of conditions, and that of revealing divergent conditions not generally present in the frontier situation.

The operation of the conditions requires the occupation of a colonial area by an intrusive culture (the English) in an entrepot (Charles Towne) with the frontier being the area of expansion beyond the entrepot (Lewis 1976). In these considerations the area of settlement as shown on the 1695 Thornton-Morden map will be regarded as the entrepot, with the nucleus of this settlement being the port and the defensive facility at Charles Towne Harbor, and the dispersed settlement extending to a 30-mile radius from the harbor. The dimensions of this dispersed settlement area appear to have been dictated in part by the extent of the navigable river systems radiating outward from the hub of the port.

Again, there are three major river systems within the entrepot. The Edisto/Stono system to the southwest, linked to Charles Towne harbor by Wappoo Creek, contained a dispersed settlement made up primarily of dissenters (Sirmans 1966: 36). This settlement extended to the South Edisto on the 30-mile radius of the entrepot. The Ashley River system to the northwest, the area of the present survey, contained a mixed



settlement of dissenters and Barbadians, along with other arrivals after the first fleet. The extent of occupation on this river as shown on the 1695 map was "The Ponds," 38DR87, located on the headwater swamp and directly on the 30-mile radius several miles above the head of navigation on the Ashley. The Cooper/Wando/Goose Creek system extends to the north and east of Charles Towne harbor with the northernmost site lying on the Cooper River at the 30-mile radius. This section, particularly Goose Creek, was a stronghold of Barbadians, a powerful political faction in the new colony, who came to be known as "The Goose Creek Men" (Sirmans 1966: 17). The presence of these groups within the colony generated factional disputes which occupied the internal affairs of the colony throughout the seventeenth century (Sirmans 1966: 17-18). To the east of the harbor, and on a river not directly connected to Charles Towne, was an anomalous French settlement on the Santee River.

The routes of waterborn trade and communication through the settled area within the 30-mile radius formed the roadways of the dispersed settlement. The sites lying at the head of these roadways provided the points of articulation with the zone of frontier expansion beyond the bounds of the entrepot (Lewis 1976). The zone of frontier expansion lay far beyond the relatively small dimensions of the settlement and its 30-mile boundary, and one of the developing goals of some members of the Carolina colony was to expand the frontier of Carolina deeply to the west through present Georgia and Alabama to the region of the Mississippi (Crane 1981: 42-46).

### The Frontier Model

In order for the Carolina traders to accomplish this the conditions explicated in the Lewis frontier model had to be present. Lewis provides three "notions" for the model, followed by a set of "conditions" (Lewis 1976). In the following discussion these notions will be stated, followed by a statement of each of the conditions. The conditions of the colony at Carolina will be compared to the model for closeness of fit in an attempt to clarify processes operating in the colony.

#### Notions

"First, it is apparent that complexly organized intrusive societies react or adapt in a patterned way to the conditions imposed by a frontier situation. This is not to say that the colonial culture is a product of the settler's exposure to a wilderness environment in a Turnerian sense..., but rather that it is the result of changes in the effective environment of the culture as it existed in the homeland" (Lewis 1976).

"Second, this adaption to the frontier is characterized by an organizational simplification on the part of the intrusive sociocultural system" (Lewis 1976).

"Finally, because of its existence within a colonial context, the frontier society must, of necessity, remain an integral part of the culture from which it sprang" (Lewis 1976).

### Conditions

"First, an intrusive society must physically occupy an area on the periphery of or apart from its previously occupied territory. Its level of sociocultural integration must be that of a stratified society or state as defined by Fried" (Lewis 1976).

The first condition applies at Charles Towne.

"Second, if an indigenous people are present their level of sociocultural integration must be lower than that of the intrusive culture so that prolonged resistance to colonization will not be appreciable" (Lewis 1976).

The expansion of the frontier in the critical direction to the west of the entrepot encountered the presence of a second European colonial power, the Spanish. Due to a traditional occupation of the Port Royal area and an actual occupation of the Guale area south of the Savannah River there was in fact prolonged resistance to English expansion lasting more than 30 years. Members of the indigenous Indian population were incorporated into the Spanish resistance as allies, or as a subculture within that colonial enterprise, which had a sophisticating relationship with the Indians which had begun more than 100 years previously.

The integration between these two groups, the Spanish and the Indians, is reflected in the English reference to these aboriginals as "Spanish Indians" (Cheves 1897: 200). The level of sociocultural integration in the area of frontier expansion to the west and southwest was significantly altered by the presence of this European power. The traders from Carolina, desiring the more lenient condition explicated in condition two of Lewis' frontier model, pressed for resolution through conflict. The occupying power, at the same time, attempted to reestablish the lenient condition of the model under which they had functioned prior to the arrival of the English by the same means.

"Third, the effective environment of the 'area of colonization,' that geographically defined zone of actual or potential occupancy, must be amenable to exploitation by the intrusive culture" (Lewis 1976).

The suitability of the environment for exploitation is demonstrated by the ultimate success of the expansion of the frontier, and the problems of expansion were cultural rather than environmental.

"Fourth, conditions there must not preclude access to nearly all parts of the area. The last point is of particular significance in that the maintenance of trade and communication links within the area of colonization are crucial to the survival of a colony" (Lewis 1976).

This condition applied within the entrepot and to the northern and eastern frontier areas beyond the entrepot 30 mile boundary. However, the presence of a hostile European power occupying the territory 50 miles south of the entrepot boundary (Fig. 1) and with traditional claims and interests within the entrepot boundary bears directly on this condition. This hostile culture demonstrated an intention to dislodge the intrusive culture immediately on the formation of the settlement by direct attack on the new settlement (Cheves 1897: 187). A tradition dating to the sixteenth century demonstrated the Spanish intention to control the coast with lethal force, including the area of the English settlement (Gannon 1965: 28). Requests to the crown in Spain for permission to drive out the English received authorization from the Queen (Crane 1981: 10-110), and further, conflict between the two groups was a traditional one within the broader bounds of the Caribbean, and this confrontation was an extension of that conflict (Crane 1981: 11).

In 1686 the Spanish attacked and destroyed the newly established Stuart Town at Port Royal and continued the raid into the boundaries of the entrepot. They raided the plantations and sacked the houses of Governor Morton and Secretary Grimball and killed the Governor's brother-in-law, Edward Bowell (Salley 1904: 108; Crane 1981: 31).

Each power was denied the full operation of conditions as explicated by the frontier model in this area and each desired a resolution which would allow the operation of these more lenient conditions. Both the English and the Spanish with their respective Indian allies denied access to a contested area to the other. The colony at Charles Towne was a foothold in a sophisticated and hostile cultural environment and confrontations of undeclared warfare took place throughout the seventeenth century as the English attempted to solidify their position and to gain access to crucial parts of the area of colonization. Lewis also lists six characteristics of frontier change, which were partially met except that (1) prolonged contact with certain areas of the frontier was denied, (2) the expansion of the colony through space met with distinct failures on the Spanish border, and (3) in certain areas colonists were not able to successfully remain (Lewis 1976).

These criteria are of value as they allow a discrete identification of divergence from a set of conditions which has been identified as existing in the successful colonization of a frontier. The model also allows the perception of a different set of conditions and behaviors which center on a conflict boundary between two international colonial powers.

Clearly a different condition existed in seventeenth-century Carolina as it was occupied by the English. The Spanish, prior to the arrival of the English, had been functioning under the criteria of the frontier model, and the arrival of the intrusive culture significantly altered

the Spanish ability to control the indigenous population as they had been able to do in the past. The new colony also denied the Spanish an area of frontier where they had previously had free access.

Therefore, under the conditions brought about by the arrival of the English neither side could achieve the criteria of the frontier model, and while neither used the terminology of the model, that is what each wanted. The Spanish wanted the intruder to leave the area so that they could maintain what they regarded as theirs, and the English wanted security in their location combined with expansion to the south and west under the conditions of the frontier model. A statement of the divergent condition followed by a set of propositions is helpful in understanding the processes involved.

### Contested Frontier Condition

Two competitive colonial states attempt to occupy the same geographical frontier area. In this endeavor each attempts to obtain the conditions of the frontier model in the contested area but each is denied conditions two and four. The remaining notions and conditions operate for each but the terms of the frontier model cannot operate without resolution of the conflict. Several propositions could be utilized to obtain resolution.

### Propositions of Resolution

1. Resolution through negotiation, in which:
  - A. An agreement of a static boundary is obtained.
  - B. An agreement of shared territory is reached.
  - C. An agreement of the withdrawal of one or the other of the parties is achieved.
2. Resolution through armed conflict in which:
  - A. Neither side can gain superiority of arms. In a prolonged condition of this nature a static boundary should result, possibly with an area of "no man's land" and possibly an armed truce.
  - B. One side gains superiority of arms, forcing the withdrawal of the opposing state.

In propositions 1-C and 2-B the more lenient conditions of the frontier model are achieved by one of the parties, and in 1-B by both parties. Within this range of possibilities the aboriginal population may:

1. Enter into the processes of resolution on one or both sides.
2. Remain as nonparticipant inhabitants of the contested zone.
3. Migrate out of the area.
4. Migrate into the area to derive benefits from the conflict.

5. Independently enter into warfare with one or both of the colonial powers to attempt to gain control of the area themselves.

## DISCUSSION

In the competition for the contested area in the seventeenth-century English/Spanish confrontation, negotiation was attempted on the level of government to government in a long series of futile border parleys (Crane 1981: 33). The Spanish continued to assert their inclusive claims, telling the Charles Towne colonists of orders from Spain not to let the English come south of Charles Towne (Crane 1981: 33). Cessation of hostility based on negotiation was never more than temporary.

Armed conflict was the primary means of resolution of the conflict between the English and the Spanish, with alliances created on both sides with Indian groups. The initial result of the attempt at armed resolution was the creation of a "no man's land" in which neither could function safely and the first priority was to gain control of the area with the second being to conduct exploration and trading activities in the area under these restrictions.

The English colonists were formally forbidden to intrude into this area by the proprietors (Cheves 1897: 327) but in the absence of direct control the incursions continued by Carolina traders. The ultimate resolution came when the English were able to gain a superiority of armed force, bringing about the disruption of the Spanish colonial system and its collapse back into the peninsula of Florida.

These processes bear directly on the archeological remains contained in the area of settlement, the entrepot as recorded on the 1695 Thornton-Morden map. The behaviors discussed here will have a reflection in the materials used by the English colonists of the seventeenth century and among these materials some evidence of the Spanish presence may be found. This evidence in the material record could take many forms, but as ceramics are a predominant class of artifactual evidence on both English and Spanish sites, these artifacts should be a sensitive indicator of contact. The mechanisms accounting for the presence of Spanish ceramics on an English site, with the reverse also being expected, could be the capture of goods in warfare or the presence of trade, perhaps illicit, across the border. As the ubiquitous types of ceramics found on Spanish sites are olive jar and Spanish majolica these types are the artifactual evidence most likely to be found on the English sites if the Spanish presence is manifest archeologically. Olive jar was a standard storage and transportation vessel and this type as well as various majolica wares are heavily present on the sixteenth-century Spanish town on Parris Island (South 1979, 1980, 1982, 1983). These types, if

present on English sites, should be a minor part of the assemblage with the major part of the ceramic remains made up of English wares.

A means of gaining access to information pertaining to the events and processes outlined in this brief historical account is through the examination of the material remains and sites as they exist today. The sites located in the Ashley River survey provide such access through a body of data contained in a variety of sites. A discussion of the analytical means used to identify these sites is presented in the following section, for before sites can be examined with processual and systemic questions in mind, they must be found, and in the process of location and identification, learning takes place.



## CHAPTER VI ANALYTICAL DISCUSSION

### Artifact Data Recording

Identification of seventeenth-century occupation of sites was the primary methodological consideration of the Ashley River survey, as it was in the pilot study on the Stono and Edisto drainages. The same data format was applied in both studies in which the presence of ceramics of the seventeenth century was used as the major indicator of period of occupation, with other forms of data, such as seventeenth-century wine bottles, providing supplemental information (South and Hartley 1980).

The list of important pottery types used in the pilot study for chronological placement of sites contained bellarmine type stoneware jug fragments, dating from ca. 1620 to 1700 (Noel Hume 1976: 55-57; South 1977: 210); North Devon gravel tempered ware (Noel Hume 1976: 104-105; 133; South 1977: 211; Watkins 1960), dating from ca. 1650 to ca. 1775; combed yellow slipware, dating from ca. 1670 to 1795 (Noel Hume 1976: 107, 134-136; South 1977: 211); and delft, dating from ca. 1600 to 1802. Delft has a wide range of use and is relatively non-diagnostic given the small fragments seen on surface surveys (South and Hartley 1980: 11). Two additional types were added to this seventeenth-century diagnostic group as the taxonomy is expanded through the work of the discovery phase survey. Metropolitan slipware dating from 1630 to 1660 was noted on several sites of this survey and has been used in the diagnostic set (Noel Hume 1976: 103; South 1977: 211). While this type has a general cutoff date of 1660, late forms of metropolitan slipware have been reported ca. 1680 (Noel Hume 1976: 103). Additionally, North Devon plain slip-coated ware (Watkins 1960: 48; South 1977: 211) was sparsely present and was included as a diagnostic.

Archeology undertaken by South on the sixteenth-century Spanish town of Santa Elena, in which this writer was a participant, has led to a developed taxonomic understanding of Spanish wares found in South Carolina (South 1979, 1981, 1982, 1983). This comprehension was applied to the data of the present study and the presence of certain Spanish wares was noted on certain of the sites found. This expansion of the data base can also be applied to a reevaluation of the previously recovered materials of the pilot study in the ongoing archeological processes of learning.

Artifacts were recorded by type, with no calculations made of frequency. As in the pilot study this method was determined adequate to isolate the general temporal period represented by the data (South and Hartley 1980: 19-20).



## Artifact Analysis

The analysis of artifacts in this study concentrates primarily on the ceramic assemblage as that is the major class of artifacts represented in the survey collections. Other diagnostic data are presented as they apply to specific sites if that information is confirming data supporting identification of a site as having a seventeenth-century occupation.

Eleven pottery types manufactured from the seventeenth century through the nineteenth century were selected as diagnostic of chronological occupation periods, an expansion of the diagnostic set used in the pilot study by two types (South and Hartley 1980: 20). The pottery types of late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century occupation are bellarmine, metropolitan slipware, North Devon plain slipware, North Devon gravel tempered ware, combed yellow slipware, delft and westerwald (South 1977: 210-212). White salt-glazed stoneware reflects an occupation after ca. 1720, and its absence on a site where no later types are present suggests an occupation ending prior to its introduction in 1720. The same is true of creamware which dates from ca. 1762. The absence of creamware and later types suggests an occupation prior to 1762. Ironstone-whiteware is a similar indicator for nineteenth-century occupation, with a beginning date ca. 1820 (South and Hartley 1980; South 1977: 210-212).

A seventeenth-century occupation is suggested by the presence of those types diagnostic of the period. An occupation which continued into later periods is suggested by the additional presence of those types diagnostic of the later periods. Certain sites have distinct multiple occupations rather than continuous occupation, determined by the absence of mid-eighteenth century types such as white salt-glazed stoneware and/or creamware (South and Hartley 1980: 20-21). Because the wide chronological range of a type such as combed yellow slipware can result in its presence in contexts from the seventeenth century through the eighteenth century, its relevance is determined by the context of the whole data set. The analytical value of this type is contingent on the presence or absence of other types which are diagnostically more sensitive, but within these restrictions the type has chronological significance (South and Hartley 1980).

Another analytical tool applicable to these data entails calculation of an "Average Ceramic Manufacture Date" (ACMD) for each site, using the median manufacture date for each type in the range of types present on the site. South has used the median manufacture date for each ceramic type, adjusted according to the quantity of fragments of that type found in a Mean Ceramic Date Formula, to provide a mean ceramic date for the occupation of a site. This has been found to roughly follow the median point of occupation for sites (South 1977: 201-218).

In the previous pilot study this procedure was not followed. Instead the median manufacture date for each type was used without adjusting for quantity, therefore a less sensitive ACMD was derived. This was done because large quantities of ceramics are not found on seventeenth-century sites in a surface context and presence or absence has been used to identify the sites. The length of occupation cannot be determined in this manner alone, and what is determined is a rough indicator of the time when occupation took place.

In order to narrow the possible range of occupation the ACMD based on types present can be used in conjunction with the terminus ad quem date based on known pottery types which are absent. In other words, while white salt-glazed stoneware usually appears on sites occupied ca. 1720, its absence in conjunction with the presence of pottery types dating prior to that time provides what is known as a terminus ad quem date for the site, or the date before which a site was likely occupied (South, personal communication).

If we know that a site was likely occupied prior to 1720 (as evidenced by the absence of white salt-glazed stoneware), and we have an ACMD of 1700 (as evidenced by the presence of ceramic types), then it can be concluded that the site should have been occupied between 1680 and 1720. This is arrived at by using the ACMD as the center of an assumed occupation period and the terminus ad quem as the assumed end date of the occupation, thus providing a 20 year "last half" of the assumed occupation. Knowing this, 20 years is subtracted from the ACMD to derive an assumed date after which the site was likely first occupied, that is 1680 (South, personal communication).

This is simply a means of providing an estimation of the time period during which the site was probably occupied, which may have been less than that period, but probably was not more. If two occupations are observed on a site through the absence of a significant intermediate type then an ACMD can be calculated for the second occupation in the same manner it was calculated for the first.

## Analytical Results

### Site Identification

These methods were applied to the 87 sites shown on the Ashley River section of the 1695 Thornton-Morden map (listed in Table 1). Using the presence of bellarmine, metropolitan slipware, North Devon plain slipware and North Devon gravel tempered ware as the most diagnostic types of the seventeenth-century data set, 18 sites were placed in the seventeenth-/early eighteenth-century category, the sites looked for in the survey (Table 2). Two of these sites, "Iam Smith," 38CH206, and "The Lord Ashley," 38DR83, each contained two loci of seventeenth-century occupation, increasing the data capabilities of those sites. The application of the ACMD calculation (Table 3) increases the number of seventeenth-century sites to 20 by the addition of "Bar Bull," 38CH262, and "Morgan," 38CH689.

TABLE 1

## LIST OF SITES OF THE ASHLEY RIVER SURVEY

The Southwest Side

The Windmill  
 Mr. Rivers  
 Ed. Bayley  
 Mr. Boon  
 Casigne Monk  
 Gibbs  
 Rivers  
 Morris  
 Young  
 unnamed house  
 Morgan  
 Cap. Robt. Gibbs  
 Mr. Foster  
 Col. Godfrey  
 Fender  
 Dr. Travillon  
 Lodgts West  
 Morton  
 Nottle  
 Northward  
 Owen  
 Bryan  
 Marshall  
 Chamber  
 Jefford Rents  
 Jefford  
 Cap Bull  
 Ca Hews  
 Rivers  
 Miles  
 Hooper  
 Williamson  
 Iam Smith  
 Tho Smith  
 Mr. Fitz  
 Mr. Harbine  
 Mr. Fox  
 Mr. Ladson  
 Mr. Jebro  
 Mr. Nickol  
 Mr. Stears  
 Mr. Cattle  
 Mr. Fuller  
 Mr. Wright  
 Mr. Clarke  
 The Lord Ashley

The Northeast Side

Coming  
 Landr West  
 Lawson  
 Beadon  
 Cartwright  
 Simons  
 Pendarois  
 West  
 Colleton  
 Gow Land  
 Smith  
 Ins. Suliyan  
 Bodicot  
 Wood  
 Bar Bull  
 Halton  
 Faulkner  
 Rose  
 Sefford  
 Capt. Conunt  
 Hunsdon  
 Bonaho  
 Cantee  
 Morgan  
 Butler  
 Page  
 Warner  
 Bishop  
 Hunt  
 Turget/Axtel  
 Percivall  
 Parker  
 Mr. Smith  
 Mr. Rose  
 Mr. Norman  
 Mr. Stevens  
 Mad Axtells  
 Mr. Warrin  
 Mr. Percivills  
 The Ponds

# Table 2

Table 2

		Bellarmino	Metropolitan Slipware	North Devon Plain	North Devon Gravel Tempered	Combed Yellow Slipware	Delft	Westerwald	White Salt-glazed Stoneware	Creamware	Pearlware	Ironstone/Whiteware	Spanish Wares		
													Spanish Olive Jar	Spanish Majolica	Other Spanish
The Windmill	CH678					•									
Casigne Monk	CH677	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•			
Morris	CH679	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•		
No Name House, Wappoo	CH688		•			•	•				•	•			
Morgan	CH689					•	•								
Cap. Robt. Gibbs	CH679					•	•			•	•	•			
Owen	CH1	•			•	•	•	•						•	•
Cap Bull	CH17	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Rivers	CH690					•									
Iam Smith	CH206A	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•			
Iam Smith	CH206B	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•				
Tho Smith	CH691		•	•		•	•	•	•			•	•		
Mr. Harbine	CH255				•		•		•	•	•				
Mr. Nickol	CH692						•	•	•						
Mr. Fuller	DR16	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•
The Lord Ashley	DR83A	•				•	•			•	•	•			
The Lord Ashley	DR83B	•				•	•	•			•				
Cartwright	CH686				•	•	•	•							
Bar Bull	CH262					•	•	•							
Unknown, Ashley Riv.	CH675	•				•	•				•	•		•	
Mr. Halton	38CH683	•						•							
Mr. Smith	DR4	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•			
Mr. Norman	DR93	•				•	•	•				•			
Mad Axtells	DR15	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
Mr. Percivills	DR91	•				•		•	•		•				
The Ponds	DR87	•	•				•	•				•			

TABLE 3

SITES	Average Ceramic Median Date		Terminus ad Quem *Absence of White Salt- glazed Stone- ware **Absence of Creamware	Average Ceramic Median Date	Average Ceramic Median Date
	17th C Occupation			Continuous Occupation	Second Occupation
<u>Southwest Side</u>					
The Windmill	CH678	1733	1720*		
Casigne Monk	CH677	1698	1720*		1819
Morris	CH679	1688	1720*		1818
No Name House					
WAPPOO	CH688	1676	1720*		1832
Morgan	CH689	1691	1720		
Capt. Robt.					
Gibbs	CH676		1720*	1767	
Owen	CH1	1698	1720*		
Cap. Bull	CH17			1738	
Rivers	CH690	1733	1720*		
Iam Smith	CH206A	1691	1762**		
Iam Smith	CH206B			1721	
Tho Smith	CH691	1701	1762**		1860
Mr. Harbine	CH255			1737	
Mr. Nickol	CH692	1744	1762**		
Mr. Fuller	DR16			1789	
The Lord					
Ashley	DR83A	1681	1720*		1818
The Lord					
Ashley	DR83B	1695	1720*		1805
<u>Northeast Side</u>					
Cartwright	CH686	1708	1720*		
Bar Bull	CH262	1691	1720*		
Unknown					
Ashley Riv	CH675	1681	1720*		
Halton	38CH683	1699	1720*		
Mr. Smith	DR4		1745		
Mr. Norman	DR93	1695	1720*		1860
Mad Axtells	DR15			1745	
Mr. Percivills	DR91	1721	1762**		1805
The Ponds	DR87	1673	1720*		1860

In the "Mr. Wright," 38DR82, search area the Middleton Place foundation has recovered an onion type wine bottle of a form identified as dating ca. 1688 (Noel Hume 1976: 63). The presence of this artifact (Fig. 2) suggests the confirmation of the location of that site.

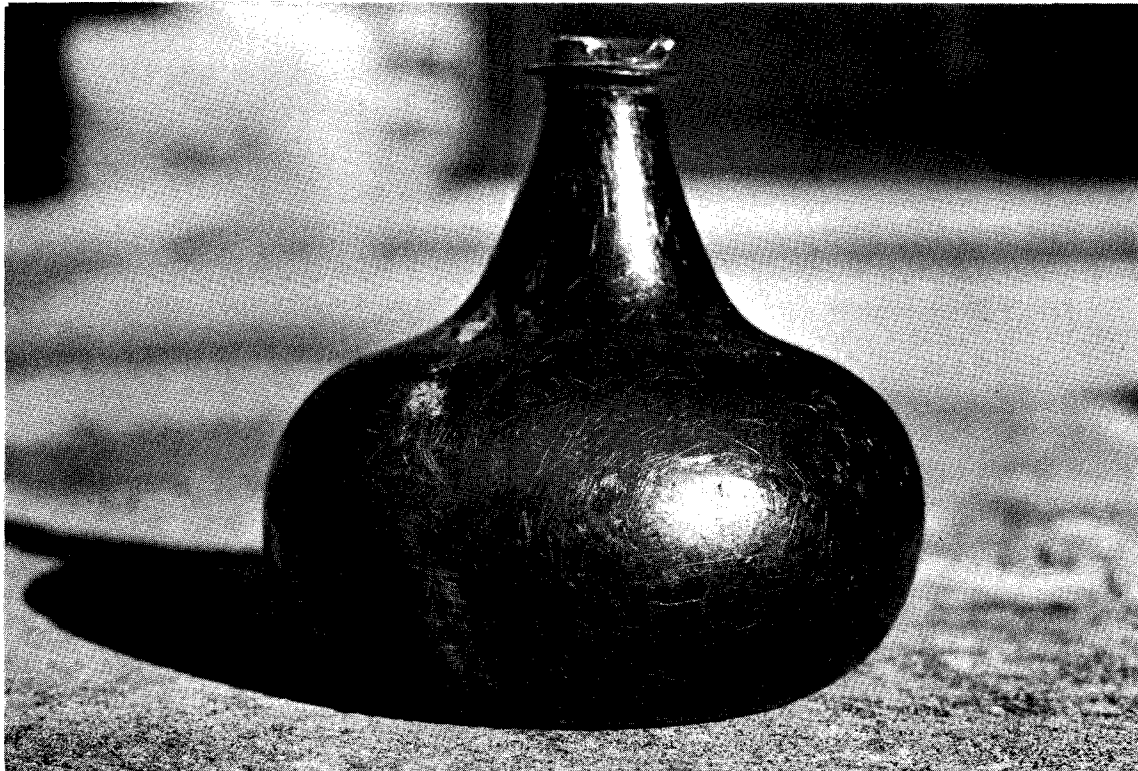


FIGURE 2: Bottle from 38DR82, "Mr. Wright"

In the "Rivers" search area on Church Creek, 38CH690, a single sherd of combed yellow slipware was found in association with brick fragments and a pipestem with a 7/64" diameter hole. While a single pipestem measurement is only suggestive, data have been presented indicating that 7/64" diameter holes in pipestems are most abundant in contexts of 1650-1680, being replaced by smaller diameter holes in stems of post 1710 contexts (Noel Hume 1976: 298). On the basis of this artifact, combined with the additional data present, this site is tentatively regarded as having a seventeenth-century component.

Three additional site search areas are confirmed by data other than direct archeological materials. The location for "Mr. Fox," 38CH31, is confirmed as being at Magnolia plantation through a continuous occupation of the search area by lineal descendants of Stephen Fox (Drayton Hastie, personal communication). Similarly "Baker," 38DR30, on the northeast side of the river is confirmed by continuous

occupation of that location by the Baker family into recent time and the presence of the ruin of an eighteenth-century Baker house, Archdale Hall (Smith 1919a: 37). The location of "Lodgts West," 38CH680, on the south side of Old Towne Creek is known through documentation and its relationship to the identified site of Charles Towne Landing (Jaycocks 1973).

Using these means 13 sites are located on the southwest side of the Ashley River through direct evidence for a total of 28% of the 46 sites looked for there. If the 2 confirmed search areas are added with the qualification that no archeological materials have been found on them, then 33% of the sites have been isolated to the search areas.

On the northeast side of the Ashley, 8 of the 41 1695-map sites were located through direct archeological evidence, or 20%, with an additional site located which was not shown on the map, and not included in this percentage. If the "Baker" location is added, again with qualifications, then 22% of the sites on that side of the river are found.

The number of sites found on the southwest side of the Ashley is in line with the 30% location rate of the pilot study, while the 20% rate for the northeast side of the Ashley is not, and the reasons for this will be treated later in the discussion of current conditions on the river. The total of sites found with direct archeological remains yields a 24% find rate and adding those sites with a qualified identification increases the total percentage of found sites to 28% (See Fig. 9)

#### Spanish Materials

Also considered in the analytical framework was the possible presence of materials reflecting contact with or the presence of the neighboring Spanish population as seen in materials collected on English sites. The presence of Spanish Olive Jar, Spanish Majolica and Spanish storage vessels was noted and of 20 sites with seventeenth-century archeological materials found in the survey, 6 (30%) were found to have at least 1 Spanish type present. This confirms the hypothesis that this population would be archeologically visible in the collections from English sites and leads to further questions concerning the processes which account for the presence of these materials.

#### Indian Materials

While Indian ceramics were found in the survey, diagnostics are extremely scarce at this time. More intensive examination of sites should reveal important materials relating to this significant group.

### Deep Water and High Ground

As in the pilot study those sites located in the survey were found to be on high ground adjacent to deep water channels, with certain noted exceptions. No site was lower than 10' above the mean water level, and of 20 located sites, 14 were 1,000' or less from the deep water channel, with more than half of that number within 500' of the landing. Two sites were located 1,500' away from the landing.

Thomas Smith, 38CH691, lay 3,200' from a suitable landing and behind a marsh, but adjacent to James Smith, 38CH206, where an excellent landing was found. A warrant issued in 1672 indicates that 200 acres were to be laid out to Thomas Smith and James Smith together, indicating a shared resource, and the landing at James Smith's should also serve for Thomas Smith (Salley 1973: 9). "The Lord Ashley," 38DR83, was a trading plantation near the head of navigation (Crane 1981: 16, 19, 118) located on the first high ground away from the river. It is possible that its special nature called for a location more removed from the river. Madame Axtells, 38DR15, is located near the head of navigation and the sites at the upper river are not shown as being so bound to the main channel. A creek within 2,000' of the site may have provided transportation, and the house is shown on the 1695 map directly on the public road, which may also have been a basic source of transportation. "The Ponds," 38DR87, is the farthest site inland on the Ashley River, lying on the 30-mile perimeter of the entrepot. This site is located on non-navigable headwater swamps above the head of navigation. Its purpose and nature at this location requires investigation.

### Current Conditions

The numbers of sites located as seen in the percentages for each side of the river require discussion within the analytical context. Those archeological sites containing information relating to past activities and behaviors exist in the present, and the present natural and cultural condition of the site bears directly on the quality and quantity of archeological remains. Present conditions also affect the process of site location in an archeological survey, and one important aspect of such a survey is a review of conditions as they affect the data.

The pilot study was successful in locating 30% of the sites looked for and the 28% location rate for the southwest side of the river is in line with this percentage while the 20% recovery rate on the northeast side is not, for reasons to be discussed here.

The survey area of the pilot study was of a different nature than that of the Ashley River, consisting largely of sea island produce farms in a rural agricultural area. That is not the situation on the Ashley River as very little cultivation takes place on either side of the river.



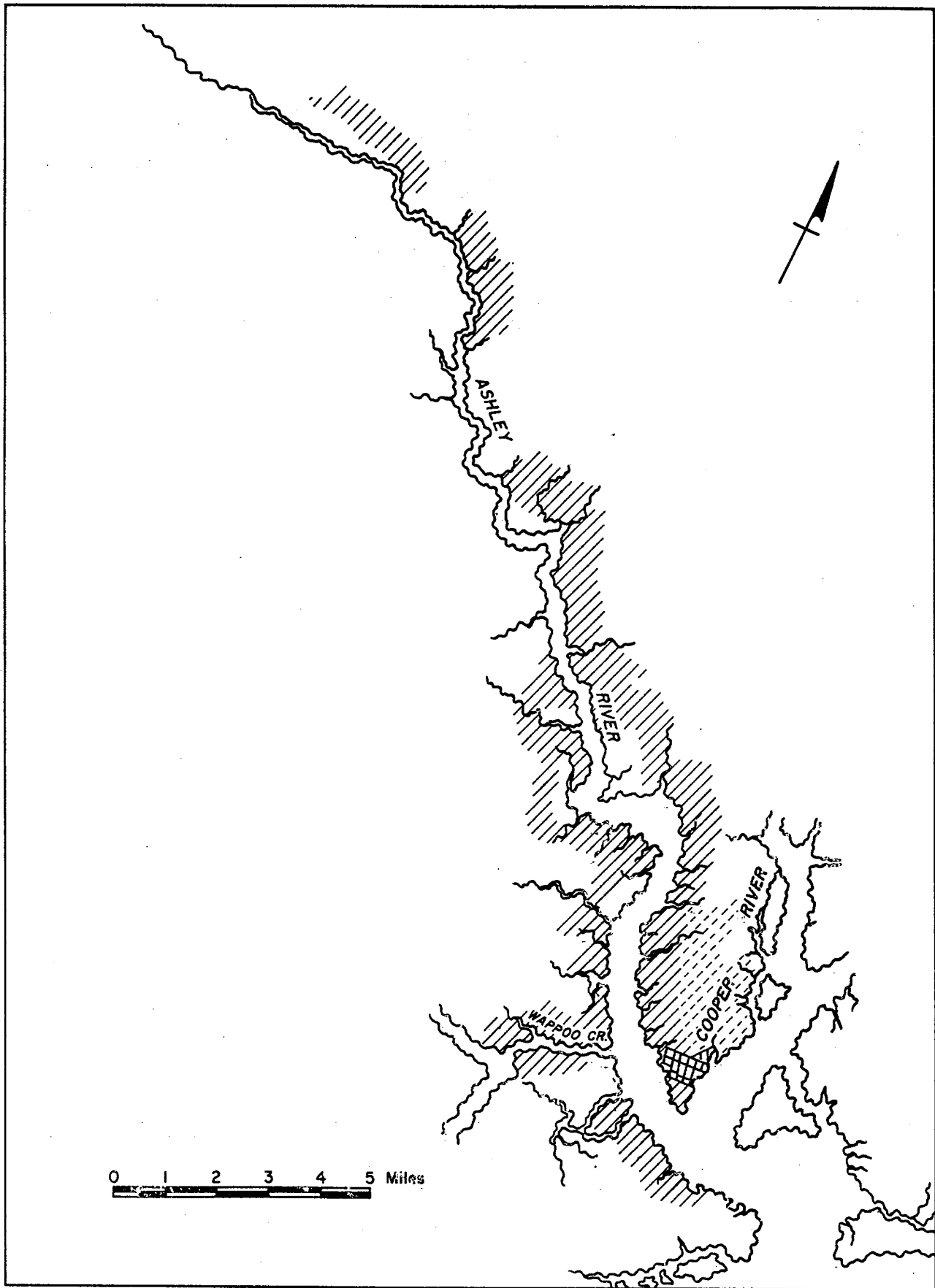


FIGURE 3: Ashley River channel as shown on the 1695 map showing presence of current urban and industrial activities along the river bank.

A major utilization of the land along the river is for urban residential and industrial purposes as reference to Figure 3 will indicate.

On the southwest side of the Ashley River, James Island is seen to be partially subdivided along the river, with some areas remaining in more natural conditions. North of Wappoo Creek, with the exception of a body of land at Charles Towne Landing, a band of land at Ashley Hall plantation and a body of land behind St. Andrews Parish Church, the riverbank is urban to a point northwest of present Fort Bull. From that point to the head of the river there are woodlands, in part occupied by the plantations of the historic district and occasional residential housing of very low density. The process of residential subdivision is continuing on this side of the river and real estate interests are planning to use additional land on this side for future subdivision. The body of land behind the St. Andrews Parish Church on Church Creek is expected to be developed in the next three to four years and interest is being expressed in lands beyond Pierpont and Fort Bull.

Of the sites located on this southwest side of the river which provided archeological materials all but two were found in locations which are not dense residential areas and one of these sites was found just prior to the establishment of such a residential subdivision, as ground was being cleared and apartments were under construction.

The northeast side by contrast has nearly been completely absorbed by this process between White Point in the city of Charleston and a point almost 13 miles up the river. Along this 13-mile stretch are found areas devoted to heavy industrial activity as illustrated in Figure 4 as well as areas completely absorbed in subdivisions as seen in Figure 5.

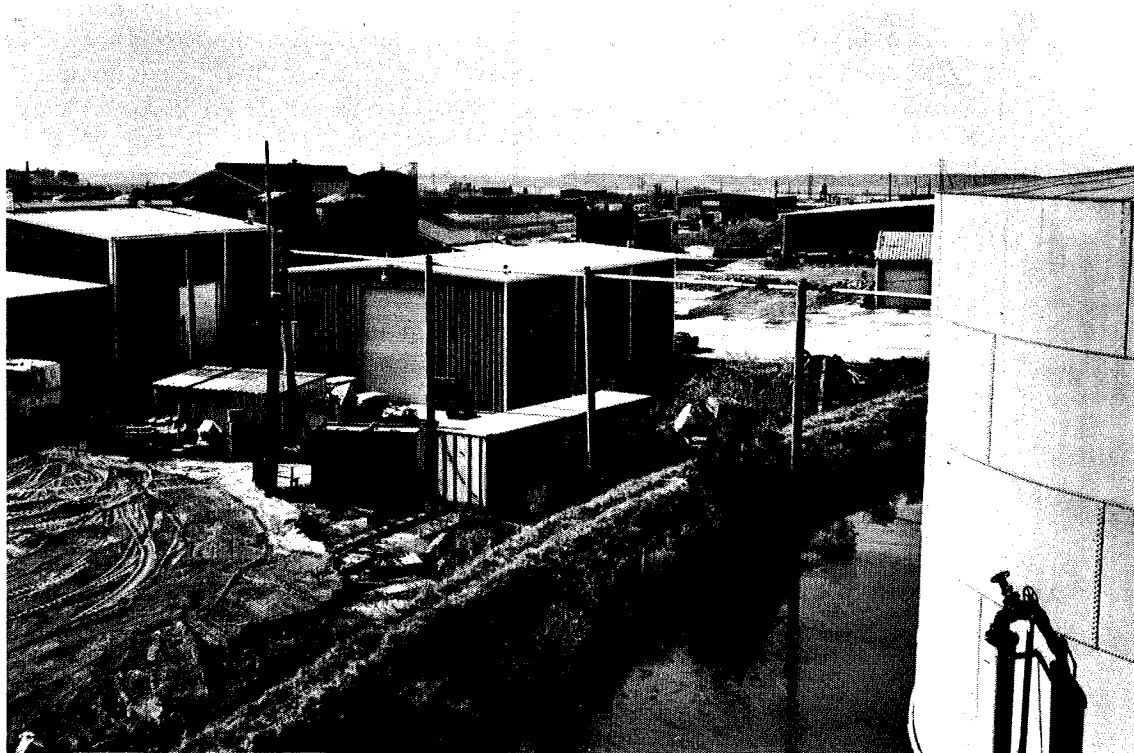


FIGURE 4: This illustrates the nature of industrial activity found just to the north of Charleston in the area of "the neck." The "Colleton" search area is shown.



FIGURE 5: A subdivision at the "Faulkner" search area. Subdivisions of this type are common on the northeast side of the river.

Beyond the end point of this 13-mile urban section of the river is a stretch of approximately 2 1/2 miles which is in woodlands. A major portion of this brief stretch of woodlands has been purchased and will soon be laid out in four proposed subdivisions. Beyond this presently wooded section the subdivisions of Summerville are encountered, with Dorchester State Park providing a small area not used for these purposes. Beyond this park toward the headwaters the density of housing diminishes and agricultural lands are seen.

Archeological materials and in some cases the distinguishing land forms are obscured through this use. Archeological remains are likely to be present in these conditions, but the methodologies necessary to locate sites in these environments are substantially complicated by the presence of industrial activities or numbers of private homes and lawns, each with their own boundaries.

This continuing process of urban expansion has a dramatic impact on the quality of historic and prehistoric information in its subjective form as well. The impact of subdivision on one side of the river is felt on the opposite side of the river as well as the visual character of the riverbank is changed from woodlands to urban place, and the cultural message of the river is altered.

A third kind of use which obliterates archeological remains and is found on the river in large area is mining, both present and past.

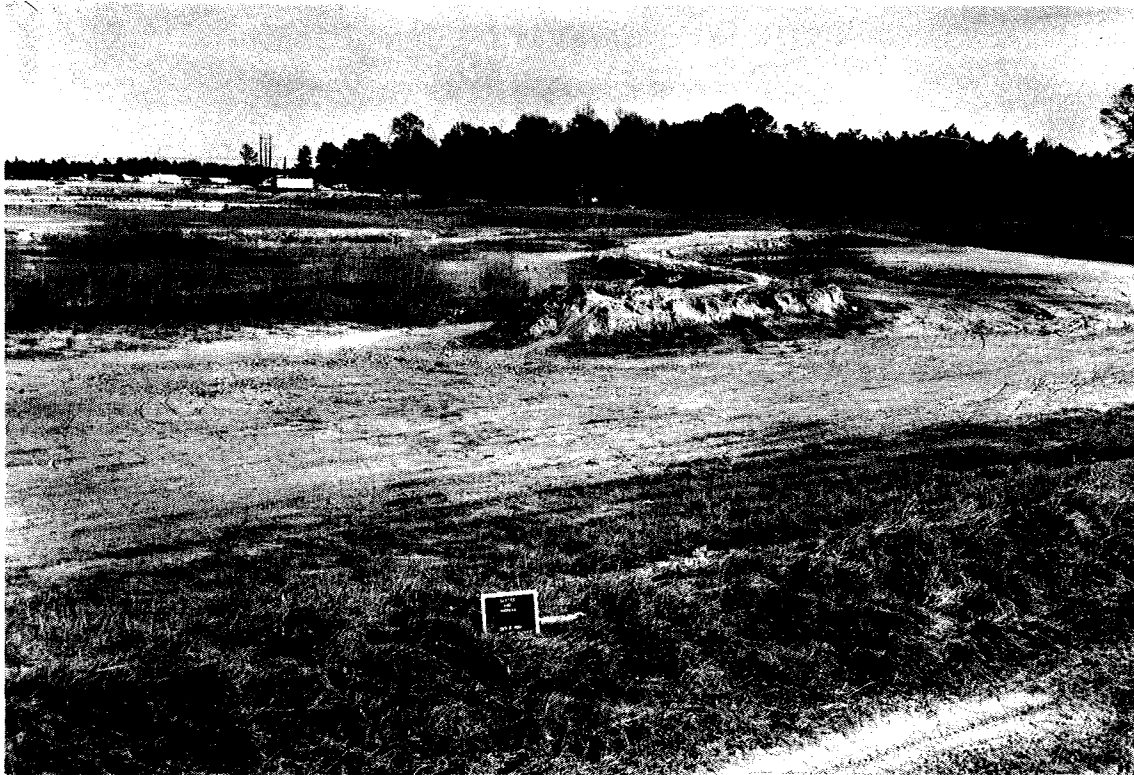


FIGURE 6: Sandmine at "Cantee" and "Morgan"

The sandmine shown in Figure 6 completely removed the bluff of a creek in recent years and destroyed two sites. Past phosphate mining activity along the Ashley has had similar impact on the archeological resources of the river.

The Ashley River is a central system, a core of those archeological data existing from the first three decades of the seventeenth century when the English colony struggled to establish itself. It has a unique place in the history of English colonization of Carolina which extends beyond the establishment of the first town on its bank. The archeological resources from the seventeenth century as found on this river and in any broader Carolina context are finite and there will be no more. As can be seen from this survey those resources become fewer daily. The diminished archeological return on the northeast side of the river well illustrates this process.



## CHAPTER VII SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The archeological remains of seventeenth-century Carolina as found on the Ashley River and in the English settlement as seen on the 1695 map are part of a cultural continuity. The origins of this continuity lie in the early Spanish settlement and missions in what became Carolina and in that first European contact with the Indians of this place. While the English settlers of Carolina were culturally distinct from the Spanish, the systemic relationship between the two European powers as they fought one another for possession of the new land set in motion patterns which are felt in Carolina today. The southern geographical boundary of the state is anchored in the conflict as is the significance which Charleston manifests as a historic place.

The processes and dynamics seen operating in seventeenth-century Carolina through the application of the frontier model are relevant to the sites of this survey of the Ashley River and to the whole body of sites found in the area of the settlement entrepot. This area is documentarily defined by the distribution of settlement as seen on the 1695 Thornton-Morden map, and these sites should be considered in terms of dynamic relationship with an expanding frontier. The Cooper River system, as yet unsurveyed, falls into this framework as well.

Intra-settlement dynamics should also be considered, as the types of sites within the entrepot do not uniformly reflect the same activities or cultural groups, and there is variability within the entrepot which can be observed through site-to-site comparison. Sites on the 30-mile boundary of the entrepot are functionally different from sites directly on Charles Towne harbor, but share systemic relationships. The same holds for extraction and agricultural sites within the settlement boundaries.

This survey has added a number of significant sites to a growing resource of seventeenth-century data, but a resource which is distinctly limited in quantity. The seventeenth-century people of Carolina no longer exist, although effects of their actions remain in the present population and on the landscape. The archeological remains of these people are finite, the number of accessible sites diminishes daily and consideration of these resources is undertaken with the realization that the resource is disappearing. In this context several recommendations are made.

### Recommendations

#### 1. Survey

The discovery phase of archeological survey based on the 1695 Thornton-Morden map should be continued to the Cooper River system. This should be done to meet the goal of a holistic comprehension of the settlement. Additionally, those areas surrounding sites already

found should be further surveyed with methods designed to find related loci. Each site is expected to be a complex of interrelated loci and activity areas extending some distance beyond the house site, and a knowledge of these complex relationships should be developed where possible.

## 2. Site specific examinations

Using the theoretical framework established here an intensive examination of selected sites should be undertaken to gain a knowledge of the range of sites to be found in the settlement or entrepot area. In this framework it is recommended that two sites on the upper Ashley be examined.

"The Ponds," 38DR87, lies directly on the 30-mile boundary of the settlement against the headwater swamps. The condition of the site is excellent, lying in a cultivated field (Fig. 7) while the floodplain and river channel remnant lake below retain a character which must be similar to conditions of the seventeenth century (Fig. 8). There are many questions about the nature of this site and some of the answers are only obtainable through archeological examination. The site is associated with Andrew Percival, kinsman and representative of Lord Shaftesbury in Carolina, adding to the number of questions concerning activities which took place there (Smith 1919: 174-175). It is recommended that testing procedures be undertaken there to begin the process of site definition and interpretation.

"The Lord Ashley," 38DR83, is a site of known significance, a point of contact and trade with the frontier and the aboriginal inhabitants there. It was at this site, also known as St. Giles and Kussoe House, that Dr. Henry Woodward made contact with the Westos in 1674, establishing the first major English/Indian alliance (Cheves 1897: 456-462). Information from this site should bear directly on the process of frontier expansion and the dynamics between the entrepot and the frontier. Again, it is recommended that testing procedures be undertaken there to begin the process of site definition and interpretation.

"Governor Morton," 38CH238, is a site located in the pilot study which contains information concerning English activities in the quadrant of the settlement closest to the zone of conflict with the Spanish. This site is believed to have been attacked by the Spanish in the raid of 1686 (Salley 1904: 108) and is therefore a dramatic example of the dynamics of border conflict during the seventeenth-century competition for this area of frontier. Governor Joseph Morton, who owned this property, was a major figure in the Carolina colony and in the



FIGURE 7: "The Ponds" 38DR87 lies on the knoll in center.



FIGURE 8: Lake and swamp area at "The Ponds" 38DR87.



relations the colony had with the Spanish (Crane 1981: 31; Salley 1904). It is recommended that testing procedures be undertaken there to begin the process of site definition and interpretation.

"Cap Bull," 38CH17, is selected as a mid-range site on the Ashley River to provide information on plantation behaviors well within the 30-mile entrepot boundary. This site has certain limitations due to encroaching subdivisions, but contains a linear stretch against the deep water channel which should provide information. Stephen Bull was a prominent member of the colonial enterprise which increases the availability of documentary information. It is recommended that testing procedures be undertaken there.

"Morris," 38CH679, is an excellent site for consideration of seventeenth-century English activities in the proximity of the harbor. Located on the James Island side of Wappoo Creek the site lies in a cultivated field on McLeod plantation, an unusual condition for a site in the neighborhood of the harbor. The site has returned a wide range of seventeenth-century material in the surface collection and should contain much data. It is recommended that testing procedures be undertaken there.

The examination of these five sites in a systematic manner will refine our knowledge of seventeenth-century settlement in Carolina both in terms of overview and of particularistic behaviors of the colonists on individual sites. Establishing these priorities within a theoretical research framework which is anchored in the archeological data allows informational goals to be pursued with economy.

Other significant sites have been located in these studies and are not being ignored. They provide a reservoir of information and can be approached in the future with these questions and others in mind. Two important seventeenth-century town sites exist on the Ashley River, Charles Towne Landing and Dorchester, with several important differences which expand the scope of information they contain. The first is the site of the earliest settlement in Carolina and lies close to the harbor area. The second is a late seventeenth-century settlement lying near the head of the Ashley, and considered excavations on these two sites could return much information concerning the range of English town activities and behaviors in process in the seventeenth century.

These resources exist here in the Charleston area in a way that does not exist elsewhere in the region. These remains are unique and finite and require care and consideration.

## APPENDIX

### Introduction

This appendix consists of the verbal commentaries for each site in order of appearance on the 1695 map, with each side of the river discussed from the harbor area to the uppermost sites at the head of the river. Table 1 is reproduced here to show the order of occurrence of the sites in the discussion. Those site search areas occurring on the southwest side are discussed first, followed by the site areas on the northeast side of the river. Each search area is discussed in these verbal commentaries whether the site was located or not. In this manner a complete discussion of the condition of the survey area is given in regard to the sites shown on the 1695 map, providing a general overview of the archeological potential of the area through reference to the specific search areas.

TABLE 1

## LIST OF SITES OF THE ASHLEY RIVER SURVEY

The Southwest Side

The Windmill  
 Mr. Rivers  
 Ed. Bayley  
 Mr. Boon  
 Casigne Monk  
 Gibbs  
 Rivers  
 Morris  
 Young  
 unnamed house  
 Morgan  
 Cap. Robt. Gibbs  
 Mr. Foster  
 Col. Godfrey  
 Fendor  
 Dr. Travillon  
 Lodgts West  
 Morton  
 Nottle  
 Northward  
 Owen  
 Bryan  
 Marshall  
 Chamber  
 Jefford Rents  
 Jefford  
 Cap Bull  
 Ca Hews  
 Rivers  
 Miles  
 Hooper  
 Williamson  
 Iam Smith  
 Tho Smith  
 Mr. Fitz  
 Mr. Harbine  
 Mr. Fox  
 Mr. Ladson  
 Mr. Jebro  
 Mr. Nickol  
 Mr. Stears  
 Mr. Cattle  
 Mr. Fuller  
 Mr. Wright  
 Mr. Clarke  
 The Lord Ashley

The Northeast Side

Coming  
 Landr West  
 Lawson  
 Beadon  
 Cartwright  
 Simons  
 Pendarois  
 West  
 Colleton  
 Gow Land  
 Smith  
 Ins. Sullivan  
 Bodicot  
 Wood  
 Bar Bull  
 Halton  
 Faulkner  
 Rose  
 Sefford  
 Capt. Conunt  
 Hunsdon  
 Bonaho  
 Cantee  
 Morgan  
 Butler  
 Page  
 Warner  
 Bishop  
 Hunt  
 Turget/Axtel  
 Percivall  
 Parker  
 Mr. Smith  
 Mr. Rose  
 Mr. Norman  
 Mr. Stevens  
 Mad Axtells  
 Mr. Warrin  
 Mr. Percivills  
 The Ponds

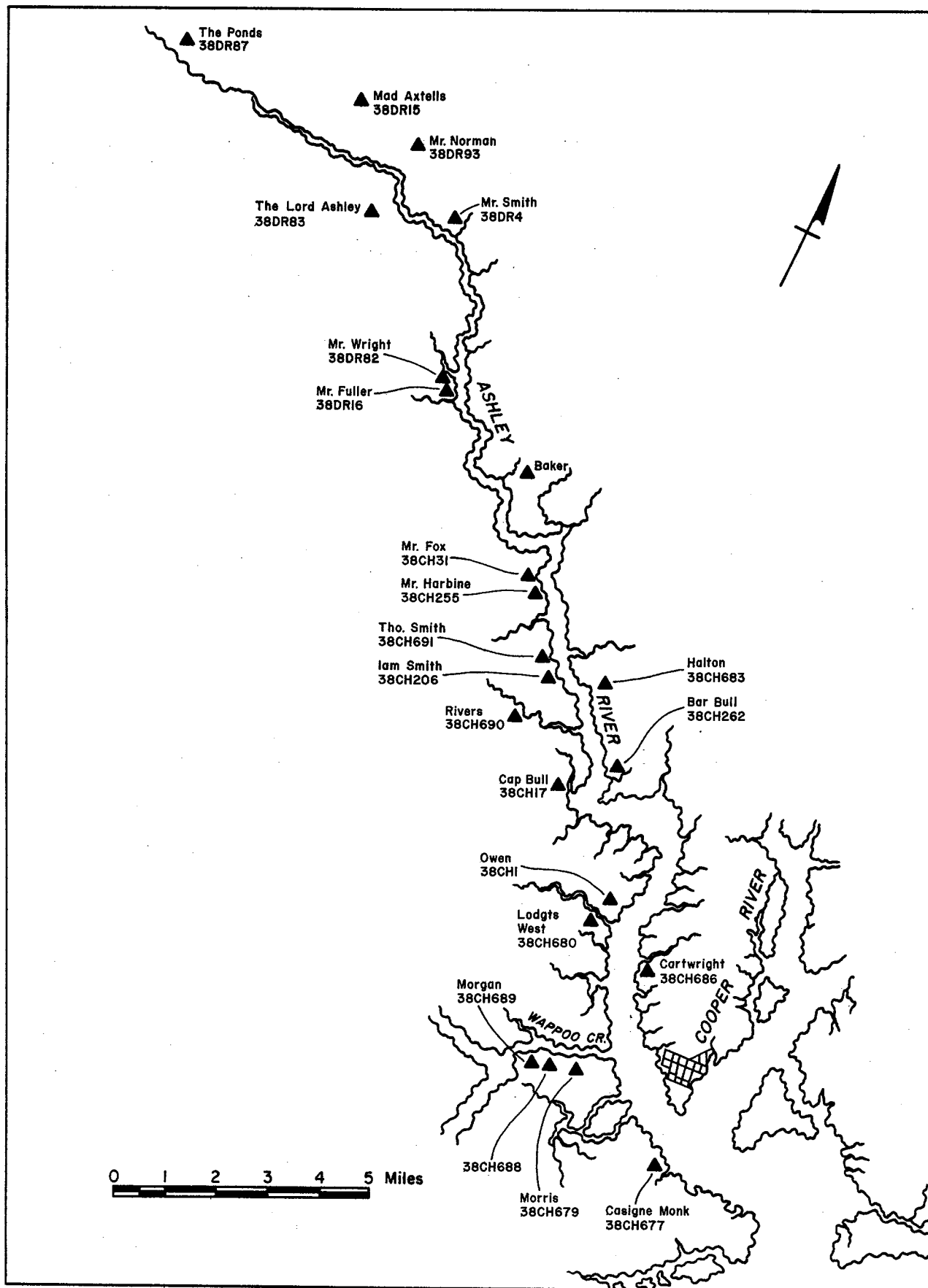


FIGURE 9: Significant sites found in the survey.

## SITES ON THE SOUTHWEST SIDE

### "The Windmill" - James Island USGS Quad

The 1695 map shows the location of an industrial structure, a windmill, on the northeastern point of James Island and just to the south of the present day location of the Fort Johnson Complex. The windmill is shown to the south of an inlet and creek in an area which would place it on the edge of the marsh which lies to the east of James Island. In this search area a point of land was observed which would provide an excellent location for a wind-powered mill, extending into the marsh to a system of creeks which would provide access to the waterways and be exposed to the wind from a wide range of direction across the marsh. This location appears to correlate with the position of the windmill shown on the 1695 map.

There is a 10' contour on this point, which has been extended through the activities of man at some time. A sherd of combed yellow slipware is an indicator of a colonial use of this site, found on the extension of the point into the marsh.

### "Mr. Rivers" - James Island/Charleston USGS Quad

As shown on the 1695 map "Mr. Rivers" lies in the area between the present day Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Mercy Convent and the Fort Johnson research station. The location is desirable as it lies on the 10' bluff on the north edge of James Island overlooking Charleston Harbor. During the War Between the States the search area was overlain by large and extensive earthworks which parallel the river along the bluff. There are sections behind these earthworks on the island side which have recently been used as sand mines, and the area is heavily wooded. "Mr. Rivers" was no doubt located in this area but has not been found archeologically.

### "Ed. Bayley" - James Island/Charleston USGS Quads

The present day location of this search area as correlated with the 1695 map lies to the east of Kushiwah Creek on the 10' bluff of James Island immediately against Charleston Harbor. This search area is the site of subdivision housing development but some unpaved roads remain and these were searched. One particular road which has the character of an avenue to the creek was examined without success. Again this section of bluff was used for batteries during the War Between the States and these remains can be seen in the form of earthworks along the bluff.

"Mr. Boon" - James Island/Charleston USGS Quads

There is no house symbol shown for "Mr. Boon" who is generally located by name only on the 1695 map, and the resultant search area is very broad. This search area is at the head of Kushiwah Creek which may have provided access to the harbor from this high ground. The elevation of the area is 15'. The search area is currently part of the ongoing residential subdivision of James Island and no site was found in this area.

"Casigne Monk" - James Island/Charleston USGS Quads

"Casigne Monk" is seen on the 1695 map just to the west of a creek known today as Kushiwah Creek and examination of the USGS map for the area shows a 10' contour at this location. A long avenue leads to this high ground adjacent to the river from Harbor View Road. This location lies almost directly across the Ashley River/Charleston Harbor from White Point and The Battery, White Point being the southern tip of the peninsula of the city of Charleston. The view of the city from this location on James Island emphasizes the immediacy that such a site would have in the seventeenth century with the seaport city of Charles Towne, with the harbor, and with the shipping lanes of the high seas.

This site is one of the dramatic examples of continuity of use of a site found in this study. The site was initially visited in company with Mr. Willy McLeod of McLeod's plantation, a 99-year-old native of James Island, who pointed out the interesting standing structures on the site. The earliest of these is a small house said to have been erected in 1745 according to a privately erected sign on the site (Fig. 10). Attached to the back of this structure on the side away from the river and the harbor is a much larger victorian house said to have been built in 1891.



FIGURE 10: Victorian house joined to eighteenth-century house at site of Casigne Monk 38CH677.

Evidence of a seventeenth-century occupation of the site was found in the yard of the small house and on the edge of a road cut between it and the river to furnish access to the twentieth-century residences which have been constructed immediately against the river. The seventeenth-century ceramic data set was represented by the occurrence of North Devon gravel tempered ware, combed yellow slipware and delft, which, coupled with the location of "Casigne Monk" at this site on the 1695 map substantiates this early historic occupation.

The eighteenth-century occupation, apart from the small structure, is represented in the ceramic assemblage by creamware and a case bottle fragment.

In colonial times the ownership of this site would have provided many desirable and useful benefits to its possessor and would hypothetically have been the property of a person of position and status. Initial examination of documentation from colonial times indicates that this was the case with "Casigne Monk." The term "Casigne," or "Cassique" as it is more frequently spelled, was one of the appellations of nobility within the seventeenth-century colony as conceived by Lord Ashley at the outset of colonization of Carolina. The royal charter of 1665 empowered the proprietors to grant titles of nobility and the Fundamental Constitutions of 1670 provided for the creation of two orders of nobility. The higher order was that of landgrave and the lower order was that of cacique.

The nobility was to be responsible for the administration of the colony through several types of courts, and the nobility was assured to be large landowners through the structure of the fundamental constitutions. Carolina was to be divided into counties, each divided into forty 12,000 - acre tracts. Each of the eight proprietors was to own one 12,000 - acre seignory in every county. In each county there was to be a resident aristocracy of one landgrave, who was entitled to four baronies of 12,000 acres, and two caciques, each of whom was to receive two baronies. Under this scheme, the aristocracy would hold two-fifths of the land in each county with the remainder of the land reserved as colonies for the people (Sirmans 1966: 10-12).

Colonial records show one cacique named "Monk," stating that Mr. John Monke was created cacique of Carolina by nomination of the Duke of Albermarle on February 24, 1682/3 (Salley 1928: 13). The Duke of Albermarle at this time was Christopher Monke, one of the proprietors of the colony (Salley 1928), and probably a kinsman of John Monke. George Monke, Duke of Albermarle, who died in 1670, was one of the original proprietors and a prominent force in the creation of the colony (Sirmans 1966: 4-5). In February of 1682/3 John Monke was reported as being in Carolina and was appointed "Muster Master" (Rivers 1856: Appendix).

As can be seen from this brief examination of these historical data, "Casigne Monk" was powerfully connected to English nobility and was a member of the colonial aristocracy of Carolina. The location of this individual on this desirable site is consistent with the hypothesis that such sites were occupied by high status individuals. The presence of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century structures on the site adds to the present day significance of the location and the site merits further attention.

#### "Gibbs" - James Island/Charleston USGS Quads

This search area on James Island is only generally designated on the 1695 map by the name and the house symbol is absent. The name is shown on the 1695 map on a small island on the larger island now known as James Island, and a correlation with current information shows that this island is bordered on the east by present day Mill Creek and on the west by present day James Island Creek.

The search area has currently been subdivided into residential housing in the twentieth century and the streets through the subdivision also provide the access route to the Plumb Island Sewage Plant which lies directly against the Ashley River. The search area appeared low and poorly drained, although there is a 10' contour which would provide a location for a house site. No archeological site was observed there. It is possible that this location may have been related to the "Cap. Robt. Gibbs" house site which is seen on the 1695 map a short distance upriver on the opposite side of Wappoo Creek.

#### "Wappoo Creek Sites"

The following body of sites shares the common factor of lying against Wappoo Creek, a significant waterway between Ashley River/Charleston Harbor and the Stono River system since the seventeenth century. The creek now serves as part of the Intracoastal Waterway. This route of waterborne traffic was first created by a commission appointed circa 1687 to lay out and dig such waterways at such places as they deemed necessary. At that time there was no natural waterway to the south out of Charles Towne and a cut was made from Wappoo Creek to the Stono (Petit 1947).

Locations on Wappoo would therefore have immediate access to all of the systems of Charleston Harbor and the sea as well as the systems of the Stono and the southern waterways.

The house sites shown along the south side of Wappoo Creek on the 1695 map are from east to west, "Rivers," "Morris," "Young," a house symbol with no name, and "Morgan." On the north side of Wappoo Creek there is a single house site shown on the 1695 map, "Cap. Robt. Gibbs." These sites will be discussed in this order.



"Rivers" - Charleston USGS Quad

"Rivers" is shown on the 1695 map on the point at the confluence of Wappoo Creek with the Ashley River, and this search area is currently occupied by the clubhouse of the Charleston Country Club. This location has an elevation of 25' and is an excellent location for a house site. Access to deep water lies less than 100 yds. to the north at Wappoo Creek.

The military value of the location is demonstrated by the presence of a flat-topped mound placed against the summit of the ridge yielding an elevation of approximately 35'. This appears to have been an artillery position from the War Between the States and is presently used as one of the tees on the golf course.

The area is currently in sod golf course fairways, greens and tees, and the parking lot and building of the clubhouse. Very little surface is available for observation and no seventeenth-century archeological remains were observed.

"Morris" 38CH679 - Charleston USGS Quad

The best correlation of the 1695 map with current maps places the "Morris" location on a 20' contour just to the east of Folly Beach Road near the point where this highway crosses Wappoo. This location is immediately at the main house of McLeod's plantation and the home of Mr. William McLeod. The present structure with its associated out-buildings and slave "street" was built in 1854 by Mr. McLeod's grandfather and has significance in its own right. It is an excellently preserved example of a nineteenth-century plantation complex, and during the War Between the States it was occupied by both Federal and Confederate forces. The house was used as headquarters and as a hospital, and troops were encamped in the fields (Mr. McLeod, personal communication).

Mr. McLeod is himself a valuable resource, having been born in the house 99 years ago. He has an articulate memory of the plantation and James Island from the late nineteenth century to the present and has of course seen many changes in that time.

During the survey of the property the soybean field to the west of the main house and south of the "street" was found to have a heavy concentration of seventeenth-century artifacts, as well as remains from the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century occupations of the site. There is additionally a heavy representation of the nineteenth-century group which includes many types of pearlware, stoneware, ironstone/whiteware bottle fragments and assorted artifacts.

As a methodological aside, it should be noted that this was one of the few sites encountered in this area which occurred in a cultivated field. Nonetheless the assemblage from "Morris" (38CH679) is impressive both because of the scope of the representations from specific

times beginning with the seventeenth-century occupation and because of the long time depth of continuity of use on this site. Many questions are raised by the continued use of this site from early historic times through the present McLeod occupation and the "Morris" site provides a compact locale to examine the processes of continuity through time.

Access to Wappoo at this point is excellent, and an avenue remains from the present main house to Wappoo several hundred yards to the north. This same avenue location would have provided access to the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century occupation sites as well. The presence of the Folly Beach Road and bridge adjacent to the site may have significance as well, as the location of this route may have been established in colonial times, pointing to the possibility of a ferry across Wappoo at or near the present bridge location.

Although, the records consulted to this date are silent as to the identify of "Morris," this site is regarded as being greatly significant and merits further attention.

#### "Young" - Charleston USGS Quad

The search for "Young" based on the 1695 map carried the survey to a property adjacent to Wappoo currently owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wan Delken, an elderly couple in their 80s. This couple was interested in the project and spoke at length about the genealogical research Mrs. Wan Delken had done on her ancestor, the landgrave Thomas Smith. While they were congenial, they expressed the wish that their property not be examined archeologically. It is noted that the topographical elevation of the property varies from 15' to 20' and with the relationship to Wappoo this would have been a desirable location. This search area lies to the west of Folly Beach road and against Wappoo near the east end of an island in the creek formed by the "cut."

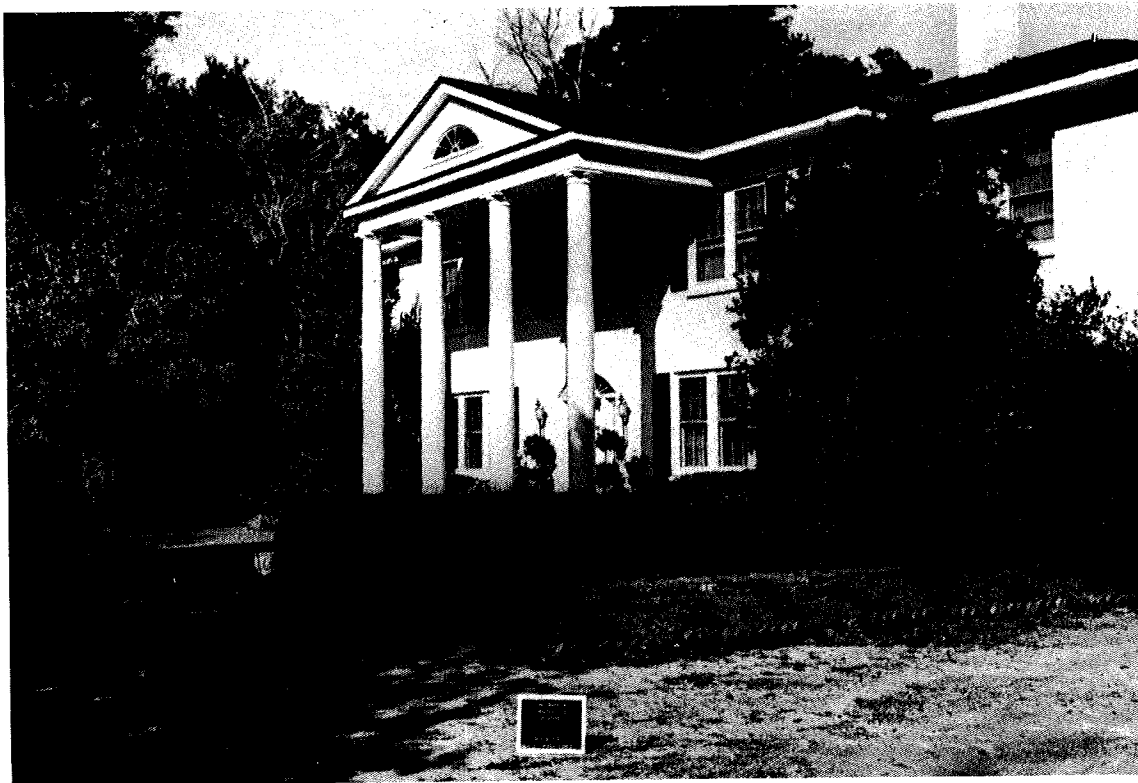


FIGURE 11: Site of 38CH688 in foreground, showing present house on site.

Unnamed House, Wappoo 38CH688 - Charleston USGS Quad

This site is seen on the 1695 map on the south side of Wappoo nearly opposite the intersection of the old creek bed on the north side with the "cut" through to the Stono. This area is found to be a highly desirable location on a 15' bluff immediately against the creek. The continuing desirability of this property is illustrated by the presence of a twentieth-century mansion occupied by the owner of the property (Fig. 11). The materials of the seventeenth-century occupation of this site were found in the drive seen in the foreground of the photograph at the site of the present house. The seventeenth-century data set was represented in the presence of Metropolitan Essex ware, combed yellow slipware and delft. A nineteenth-century occupation was seen in the occurrence of shell edged pearlware and ironstone/whiteware. The materials are scant, but sufficient to indicate a seventeenth-century occupation at this location in the search area assigned to the unnamed house symbol. Because of the absence of an identifier, documentary research on this site becomes very difficult.

"Morgan" 38CH689 - Charleston USGS Quad

The search area for "Morgan" lies at the western end of Wappoo along the "cut" and west of the point where the "cut" leaves the original creek channel. This area is in general a suitable place for a seventeenth-century occupation, with good access to both Wappoo and the Stono from a 10' to 20' elevation on high ground. The desirability of this area for housing is seen in the current residential use of the property for extensive neighborhoods which appear to have been constructed in the 1940s and 1950s.

There is evidence of earlier occupations in these neighborhoods including an avenue of large oaks, indicating the presence of a plantation and house at one time. The western end of this avenue terminates at the Stono and this location is currently occupied by a large house of recent construction in a neighborhood of similar homes. A survey of an unpaved road at this house revealed no artifacts, reflecting a domestic occupation. The remains of an earthwork from the War Between the States, identified locally as "Fort Pemberton," lie against the river just south of the end of the avenue.

At the eastern end of this avenue an assemblage of artifacts was found which indicates a possible seventeenth-century, early eighteenth-century occupation. The materials present are combed yellow slipware, delft, and red lead glazed earthenware. A second group consisting of pearlware and ironstone whiteware was also found on the same site. No artifacts of the mid- to late eighteenth century were observed. This location is 2,000' from Wappoo to the north and 3,000' from the Stono to the west.

This could be the location of "Morgan" based on the position of the symbol on the 1695 map but such an identification is presently tenuous.

"Cap. Robt. Gibbs" 38CH676 - Charleston USGS Quad

This is the only house site shown on the north bank of Wappoo Creek on the 1695 map. "Cap. Robt. Gibbs" is shown at the point of land formed by the north side of Wappoo and the west bank of the Ashley River, a location which gives the site a certain complexity. In this search area a landing on deep water is provided by a small island against Wappoo Creek and separated from the main point by a marshy area. Access to this island is currently provided by a causeway and a paved road. The elevation of this island is between 5' and 10' lower than that of the main point, which has a 15' elevation within 1,000'. There are now almost 10 houses on the small island indicating the potential use of this location as a house site in the seventeenth century, but it seems more likely that if the high ground of the point and the landing of the island were held in common, the high ground of the point would be selected for the house site. An examination of the island revealed no surface materials from the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

Residents of the island reported a pile of old brick on the high ground of the island, and there are earthworks in the same location which might be the result of military activity. The pile of old bricks was used as partial fill of a new causeway, constructed within the past 20 years, from the island to the creek. This is a distance of a few hundred feet. The remains of an earlier causeway can be seen just to the west of the new one, indicating an earlier use of the island as a landing.

The search for a suitable house site was more successful on the 15' contour 1,000' inland on the main point. Examination of this high ground revealed a stand of three large oaks adjacent to the road which bisects the point and runs directly to the landing. These oaks stand on the campus of Porter Gaud School in the area of the athletic fields. Two types of footings were found beneath these trees, one of brick and another of concrete, indicating the use of the site in historic times by at least two occupations. There are artifacts present which indicate a possible broad range eighteenth-century occupation with continuing occupation into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

There is an absence of those types which firmly establish a seventeenth-century occupation, but a number of factors points to this as a suitable location, including the elevation, the access to a landing, and the indications provided by the archeological remains that this site was occupied in a relatively close temporal proximity to the Gibbs occupation. To resolve the archeological questions concerning the "Cap. Robt. Gibbs" location a systematic subsurface examination of both the island and the site on the main point would be in order as a start.

The significance of Robert Gibbs as an individual in Carolina is a matter of documentation. He was born in 1644 and died in 1715. During his life in Carolina he was a Proprietor's Deputy, Governor and Chief Justice. He was connected to the famous Dr. Henry Woodward's family through the marriage of his son John to Woodward's granddaughter Mary Woodward (Holmes 1911).

The prominence of Robert Gibbs in the seventeenth century and his highly visible character in the documentary record add significance to a potential for examining the archeological remains of his activities and influence.



FIGURE 12: View toward Charleston from point at "Cap. Robt. Gibbs" 38CH676 on Wappoo Creek.

"Mr. Foster" - Charleston USGS Quad.

"Mr. Foster" is seen on the 1695 map between the two arms of the first creek to the north of Wappoo. A correlation with current information places this location just above the Ashley River Memorial Bridge. There is suitable high ground in this area and access to the river may have been achieved by means of the creek. The search area is currently densely populated and is completely obscured by residential dwellings, lawns, paved sidewalks and driveways. The "Mr. Foster" site has not been located.

"Dr. Travillon," "Fendor," "Col. Godfrey" - Charleston/John's Island  
USGS Quads

These three sites are shown on the 1695 map as a group above the creek occupied by "Mr. Foster." Each of these three sites is identified by a small circle rather than the standard house symbol and it is not known what the significance of the change is.

None of these sites were located as the search area for this group is a heavily occupied residential neighborhood along St. Andrews Boulevard. There is great difficulty in correlating creeks in this area with those presented on the 1695 map and the presence of the neighborhoods precludes any meaningful surface search.

It was learned during this examination that portions of the search area had been used as a prisoner of war camp during the Second World War and archeological remains of this camp are still in existence, including a standing structure now used as a residence.

An old avenue of oaks was observed in the search area assigned to "Fendor" but no archeological remains were observed in association with it.

#### "Old Towne Creek"

This tributary of the Ashley River has a particular significance to the seventeenth-century colonization of Carolina as the focal point of the initial settlement of 1670. The site of the original town at Charles Towne Landing lies against the north side of this creek, and the experimental farm contained in the proprietors' plantation is contained in a site just across the creek on the south side. The town site is not indicated on the 1695 map and the area which contained it in 1670 is shown in 1695 as being occupied by three house sites identified under the names "Owen," "Bryan," and "Marshall." The south bank of the creek is shown on the 1695 map as being occupied by "Lodgts. West," "Morton," and "Nottle." A general location is given for "Northward" at the head of the creek but no house symbol stands with the name. "Lodgts. West" is a site associated with this first settlement on the Ashley River.

#### "Lodgts. West" 38CH680 - Charleston USGS Quad

Joseph West was the commander of the fleet which brought the first colonists to Carolina and he came with instructions from the proprietors to do certain things in their name. As part of these instructions West was to establish a plantation for the proprietors at the new settlement. He was instructed to acquire cotton and indigo seed, ginger and cane roots, olive sets and several sorts of vines. Among the crops West was

to plant for provisions were Indian corn, beans, peas, turnips, carrots and potatoes. West was to observe the results and report his observations to the proprietors. Houses were to be erected on the proprietors' plantation for West and his servants (Cheves 1897: 125-127).

The location of "Lodgts. West" as shown on the 1695 map correlates with that given for the location of the proprietors' plantation as researched by the staff of Charles Towne Landing. This research shows a correlation between present day Fifth Avenue leading into the search area and the road shown a 1673 plat of the proprietors' plantation. This location lies on the high point of a small peninsula which extends toward the creek and Charles Towne Landing on the opposite side of the channel. Two plats (1671 and 1673) of the plantation show a number of structures within a star-shaped palisade as well as gardens extending east to the marsh edge (Jaycocks 1973).

A walkway crossed the marsh from this peninsula to a point at Charles Towne Landing across the creek. This point of land on the north side of the creek once extended south from the landing toward the proprietors' plantation, lessening the distance across marsh and creek. This point at Charles Towne Landing was reportedly cut away to provide fill materials for White Point Gardens in the present city (Janson Cox, personal communication). Again, this location correlates with the position of the house symbol on the 1695 map. It is significant that several houses are shown on the plat while only one house symbol appears on the map, indicating the complexity of occupations so simply presented by the map makers. While no artifacts were found relating to "Lodgts. West" this site is strongly documented and merits attention.

The site is located presently in a neighborhood populated by blacks, a neighborhood which dates from the nineteenth century. This use of the property has a cultural significance which exists aside from any seventeenth century use of the place. The site is presently stable, but any change in these conditions, particularly changes which would lead to an urbanization of the neighborhood in the more common twentieth-century forms, should be accompanied by a detailed archeological examination.

"Morton" 38CH681 - Charleston USGS Quad

After correlation between the 1695 map and current information, the point of land south of Old Towne Creek was designated the search area for "Morton," although with some difficulty. The creek is not presented on the 1695 map exactly as it exists on the ground today. The survey was aided in the location of this site by Janson Cox, Director of Charles Towne Landing, who has spent a number of years observing the creek with regard to its early historic occupations.

The point of land selected for the search area contains the "Brown" cemetery which lies on a 15' bluff directly on a southern loop of Old Towne Creek and just to the west of the point on which "Lodgts. West" is located. This high ground would have been an excellent location in 1695 with an access to the Ashley River via the creek (Fig. 13).



FIGURE 13: Old Towne Creek, looking from "Morton" (38CH681) to Charles Towne Landing on left. Ships' masts can be seen at Landing.

A pond exists on the point in a position just to the south of the cemetery which may have been a borrow pit for the construction of a nearby railroad grade. The excavation of this area may have destroyed the site. The point at the cemetery is currently used as a point of access to the creek for fishing and boating by the black people of the neighborhood. Crude docks have been constructed at this landing, one of which was being used for fishing during the time these observations were made. No artifacts of the seventeenth century were found on this site.

"Nottle" 38CH682 - Charleston USGS Quad

The search area for "Nottle" lies south of Old Towne Creek and just to the west of "Morton" and "Lodgts. West." A twentieth-century



house currently occupies the search area, the home of Mrs. E. W. King, Jr. According to Mrs. King this has been the site of a plantation house for many years, the plantation being known as "Hillsborough." The eighteenth-century scholar John Linnings is reported to have occupied this site, and Old Towne Creek once bore that name (Mrs. King, personal communication). There were no surface indications of a seventeenth-century occupation at or near the current house, but this is an excellent location for subsurface testing.

#### "Northward" - Charleston/John's Island USGS Quad

This search area is generally located on the headwaters of Old Towne Creek by the name along with the house symbol absent. Many of the headwaters' tributaries have been filled in and the drainage diverted to subsurface culverts and the area is now in subdivisions and office buildings. It is difficult to determine what location is meant by the 1695 map and although the area was driven, in company with Janson Cox, no suitable site area was found.

#### "Charles Towne Landing"

Three sites shown on the 1695 map are located on the north side of Old Towne Creek directly on the site of the Charles Towne Landing activities of 1670 to 1680. Archeological investigation of this area has been undertaken in the past during preparations for the 1970 Tricentennial celebration of the colonization of South Carolina. These excavations were undertaken under the auspices of the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, with initial testing on the site done by Mr. John Miller of the Charleston Museum, and more intensive exploratory archeology was subsequently carried out by Mr. Stanley South and Mr. John Combes of U.S.C.'s Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. The exploratory work was designed to discover specific information relative to the location of Charles Towne Landing (South 1969: i, 3b).

The major work undertaken on the site by South and Combes focused on the tip of Albermarle Point (Charles Towne Landing), and not in the area of the village on the high ground to the north of the narrow neck. The tip of the point contained 1670-1680 fortifications which were revealed during these excavations, but little evidence of lodgings and domestic activities. South has recommended that further archeological investigations on the high ground to the north of these fortifications be carried out, pointing to documentation which indicates that this is the site of the village, substantiated by the presence of oyster shell in some abundance in this area (South 1969: 48-49). In the preliminary work in this area John Miller encountered a hard-packed layer of soil in one of his pits which he took to be a floor of a house. This hard-packed layer contained pipe stems, Indian pottery and wrought nails (South 1969: 48-49).

"Owen" 38CH1 - Charleston USGS Quad

More directly related to the questions of this study, documents indicate that James Le Sade purchased this property, known as Old Towne plantation sometime between 1694 and 1697, near the time of the 1695 map (South 1971). The 1695 map makes no reference to Le Sade, but shows "Owen" on the tip of Albermarle point. Turning again to Miller's initial exploratory work, he reports the location of an archeological ruin in excellent correlation with the "Owen" house site shown on the 1695 map. Miller dates the construction of this house to circa 1690 and reports that artifacts from an adjacent man-made pond date its construction from the same time.

In this instance the artifactual remains available are the result of excavation rather than surface collection and the artifact population is much greater for this site than for other sites located in the survey. Miller dug five trenches into this house ruin and recovered 3,363 artifacts, including a large quantity of wine bottle fragments and pipe stems as well as a range of ceramics and other materials. These artifacts, including the application of a pipestem dating formula, were the basis of Miller's dating of the structure (Miller 1968).

Miller also located a trash pit or midden near this ruin which contained artifacts distinctly relating to a late seventeenth-century occupation. Significant among the artifacts from this midden are several sherds of ceramics of Spanish origin (Miller Collection, IAA). The presence of the Spanish to the south of the new colony was a constant potential for hostile aggression into the Charleston area, and this presence was a dominant factor in the decision making of the Charles Towne colonists. Active hostilities became reality on several occasions, as forays and attacks were launched in both directions (1686 Spanish raid into Edisto, Moore's 1702 raid into Florida to St. Augustine, etc.). There was also some trade taking place between the uneasy neighbors as well as seagoing confrontations in the form of piracy, tacitly permitted by the government at Charles Towne (Salley 1929: 241-243).

The presence of these Spanish sherds on this site and on others located in the survey is an archeological indicator of this Spanish influence on the lives of the colonial English and substantiates the indications that the hostile boundary between the two groups was to a degree porous. The Spanish ceramics found by Miller were not previously identified as such. It is through excavation and analysis of materials from the sixteenth-century Spanish town of Santa Elena on Parris Island, S.C., that a familiarity with the Spanish materials has been developed at the Institute. Two types found at Santa Elena, Isabella polychrome and Marine ware, are found in the Miller material as well as a later type, San Luis blue on white (?). The knowledge that such materials are present on at least some seventeenth-century archeological sites in the area can be used as a tool in future excavations to monitor whether the occupants of a site had contact with the Spanish, and if so to begin to understand to a certain extent the nature of the contact

through analysis of the kinds of Spanish materials present. We do not know now whether these materials will be universally present on all seventeenth-century English sites in the area or if there is some stratification of access to Spanish materials. The occurrence of the materials on English sites should be expected to diminish and disappear in the eighteenth-century Carolina contexts as the Spanish border was pushed further and further south.

This site lies approximately 1,000' from the nearest good landing, the one at Charles Towne Landing, and occupies a 10' bluff against the marsh of the Ashley River. The location and the dating of the artifacts are in good agreement with the "Owen" site shown on the 1695 map. The site was only partially excavated by Miller and is suitable for further work.

#### "Bryan" 38CH684 - Charleston USGS Quad

The search area designated "Bryan" as shown on the 1695 map lies above Old Towne Creek and west of "Owen" and "Marshall." This places the search area on a point of land to the west of Charles Towne. This point was originally taken up by Governor Sayles during the initial settlement of the town and he palisaded the point to isolate it for his own use. Because of this initial occupation by Governor Sayles and the probable subsequent occupation by "Bryan" this area has significance in terms of seventeenth-century archeological considerations. Neither the Sayles occupation nor the "Bryan" site has been located and efforts to do so could be included in plans for future work on the land held by the S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism.

#### "Marshall"

"Marshall" as seen on the 1695 map lies to the north of "Owen" near the marsh of the Ashley River. This location is shown below a creek which occurs before the river makes a sharp bend to the west, and such a creek or slough is currently found extending to the west into the high ground from Orangegroove Creek. These correlations would put "Marshall" against the marsh near the present location of the exhibit buildings of the Charles Towne Landing Center. A potential location in this area was pointed out to us by Janson Cox, Director of Charles Towne Landing, at the site of a present picnic shelter on the 10' contour and against the marsh. According to Cox this has been a house site for many years as evidenced by old plats (Cox, personal communication). This area shows no means of access to the deep water channel, although Orangegroove Creek in the marsh might have been reached by a dock. This location does agree with the positioning of "Marshall" on the 1695 map, however. No artifacts indicative of a seventeenth-century or eighteenth-century occupation were observed here or in other potential locations along the marsh in the wildlife exhibit.

"Chamber" - Charleston USGS Quad

"Chamber" is located on the point of land from which a four-lane highway (Cosgrove Avenue) crosses to the northeast side of the Ashley River. This would have been a desirable location as the point contains elevations of 10' directly against the marsh and a short distance from the river. This area has been completely taken up with new subdivisions and no materials were found indicating a seventeenth-century occupation. A previously reported Indian midden was re-observed in the search area.

"Jefford Rents" - Charleston/John's Island USGS Quads

The search area for "Jefford Rents" lies on the west of a creek which lies between this house site and that of "Chamber." This places the search area in the neighborhood of present day Orangegroove School. This is in a heavily developed residential subdivision in which a search of exposed areas was undertaken. An extensive search of the schoolyard at Orangegroove School was made with no success. This site was not located.

"Jefford" - John's Island USGS Quad

"Jefford" is not located on the 1695 map with a house symbol, but with the general designation of the name, which is bisected by a creek. Again, this is an area of heavy urbanization and this location has not been identified.

"Cap Bull"/Ashley Hall Plantation 38CH17 - John's Island USGS Quad

This is one of the well known and very significant sites on the Ashley River. "Cap Bull" was Stephen Bull, who arrived in Carolina in 1670 with the first settlers aboard the ship Carolina. He is listed as a "Master" and came into the colony with six "Servants," who were in some cases kinsmen of the "Master." Such is probably the case with Burnaby Bull, listed as a "Servant" to Stephen Bull (Cheves 1897: 134). Stephen Bull came to Carolina as Lord Ashley's deputy, and was subsequently chosen to Parliament and the Council of the colony. In June of 1672 he was commissioned Captain of the Forts. Among many other positions of responsibility he held in Carolina were Surveyor General, Commissioner of taxes, assistant judge and before his death the military position of Colonel. His will was dated 1706/7 and his death came soon after. He was buried at Ashley Hall, which was his seat, and the Bull family continued to be one of the most distinguished in Carolina (Cheves 1897: 192). Present day Ashley Hall plantation has recently undergone some residential subdivision, but those sections of land nearest to the river have been held out of this process by the owners of the plantation. This has resulted in a green of lawns, a

greensward, with plantings of large trees forming a band along the river and the creek known today as Bull's Creek. This band is several hundred yards wide and several thousand feet long. There are five houses in this area spaced along the green, three of which are occupied by heirs of Mr. William C. Kennerty who purchased the property in 1918 (Kennerty 1983: 9).

Also located in this grassy area is the ruin of a plantation mansion believed to date from the eighteenth century. This structure was illustrated by water colorist Charles Fraser who sketched Ashley Hall in 1803 (Fraser 1971: 26-27). The main house was reportedly burned in 1865 by its owner Col. William Izard Bull to prevent it from falling into the hands of Federal troops who were at that time looting and burning other plantations along the Ashley River (Kennerty 1983: 7). The front steps to this structure are seen in Figure 14 and the white structure also seen in this figure has a relationship to "Cap. Bull." Tradition has it that this building, originally a one-story house with a single room, was the first house built on the plantation by Stephen Bull.



FIGURE 14: The lower section is the structure said to have been built by Capt. Stephen Bull at Ashley Hall Plantation "Cap Bull" 38CH17.

This structure is presently rented and the occupants were not at home during the survey of the Ashley Hall property so no examination of the house was made. In the interest of developing a knowledge of seventeenth-century remains as they exist on the Ashley River and in South Carolina, a detailed examination of this structure by an expert in seventeenth-century construction techniques would be helpful. This would serve to support or deny the age of the structure, and if the structure does have the age it is believed to then it is a valuable source of information as an example of a type of construction used on the river. If this structure is what many think it to be, then it is the oldest house on the Ashley River, built in the 1670s.

This structure, with the associated ruin of the larger house, stands on the 10' contour within several hundred feet of an excellent landing on Bull's Creek. The water in this creek was 18' deep within this century but now has about 6' in the same location at low tide, according to Mr. William Kennerty, who grew up on the property and has his home there now. Mr. Kennerty attributes this silting to the construction of the Cosgrove Avenue/Highway 7 bridge over the Ashley River a short distance below Ashley Hall. Artifacts collected on Ashley Hall plantation indicate a historic occupation originating in the seventeenth century. On the rise above the landing a short distance to the west of the structure discussed above is an avenue of large old oaks perpendicular to the creek. The focus of this avenue is not quite clear as it does not center on the eighteenth-century ruin or the smaller structure. The area of the ruin has its own avenue of oaks said to have been planted by naturalist Mark Catesby in 1722 (Fraser 1971: 26), and the large oaks leading in a rank to the landing are distinct from the avenue to the main house. A recent house has been constructed near this landing by Mrs. G. Seignious, one of the owners of the plantation, and this lady has made a collection of artifacts which were found on the south side of her house in the area of a circular drive. These included sherds of bellarmine, westerwald, combed yellow slipware and pipestems of a large bore. A collection made by the survey in the same area and more toward the avenue of oaks revealed Metropolitan ware, bellarmine, westerwald, delft, combed yellow slipware and trailed yellow slipware, a strong representation from the seventeenth-century data set. This area showed a continuum through the eighteenth century by the occurrence of creamware and pearlware, leading into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the presence of iron-stone/whiteware. The presence of these materials indicates the probability of seventeenth-century subsurface remains in this area. The recovery of seventeenth-century pipebowls from the landing area by Mr. Kennerty supports this possibility.

This site presents a powerful combination of types of information which gives the site great significance in terms of seventeenth-century studies. It is the site of the house of a powerful and well-documented leader in the colonization of Carolina, a site which dates from the 1670s. There is a standing structure which traditionally dates from this early occupation and there are archeological artifacts present which also

indicate further remains from the early colonial occupation. These remains are located in an open grassy area along the deep water which, with the permission of the owners, would provide a perfect environment for the application of a subsurface sampling scheme to be utilized with computer assisted analysis.

"Ca Hews" - John's Island USGS Quad.

This site is located on the south side of present day Church Creek in the area of the current Pierpong boat landing. An examination of this area revealed a residential neighborhood with houses and a new apartment complex occupying the ground. Open ground adjacent to the boat landing was examined and revealed earthworks from the War Between the States, recently partially destroyed by a bulldozer. Some nineteenth-century materials were present but no artifacts from the eighteenth or seventeenth centuries.

"Rivers" 38CH690 - John's Island USGS Quad.

In correlating the 1695 map with the current USGS map of the area this site is found to lie on the south side of Church Creek and to the east of a powerline which runs generally north/south across the creek. This search area is heavily wooded and the only open area available for surface collection is a forest trail which parallels the creek along the 10' contour. A site was found in this trail at an intersection with a road running down slope to a bridge across the creek approximately 100 yards distant from the intersection. This site contained fragmentary material consisting of a sherd of combed yellow slipware, a large bore pipestem (5/64) and a fragment of brick. These occur within the "Rivers" search area and could relate to that seventeenth-century occupation. The creek was observed to have good water in it at the bridge and would have provided access to the Ashley River. These fragments indicate the presence of more substantial remains which can only be observed through subsurface testing.

"Miles" - John's Island USGS Quad.

The search area for "Miles" is on the south side of Church Creek west of "Rivers" (38CH690) and east of the community of Sandy. The area is heavily wooded and very little open ground is available for surface survey. Occupations from the nineteenth century were found, but none from the eighteenth or seventeenth centuries were observed.

"Williamson" - John's Island USGS Quad.

The search area assigned to "Williamson" on the west side of Church Creek showed signs of extensive phosphate strip mining. The

John's Island USGS Quadrangle marks this area as a strip mine and shows the removal of the surface over an extensive area. This body of land has subsequently been subdivided into residential housing. An avenue of oaks remains in the search area, evidence of plantation activity at one time. These oaks stand on remnant pedestals with the surface around them having been lowered by the strip mine. At this location "Williamson" may have had deep water access via Church Creek or possibly at a public landing on the Ashley which may have existed at this time, discussed under "Iam Smith."

"Hooper" - John's Island USGS Quad.

"Hooper" is seen on the 1695 map on the north side of the creek now known as Church Creek near the intersection of the creek with the Ashley River. The Indian name for this creek was apparently Coppain or Cuppain Creek as this is how the earliest mention of it is recorded. It was also sometimes called Hoopers Creek, from John Hooper who obtained a grant for property adjoining the creek. The present parish Church of St. Andrew stands on a part of the tract originally granted to John Hooper, but it passed through several hands before becoming church property circa 1706 (Smith 1919b: 80). The search area for the house site as shown on the 1695 map lies on present day Ashland plantation owned by the Ford family. One of the owners, Patrick Ford, pointed out a stand of oaks in our search area on the 10' contour immediately against an excellent landing on Church Creek. The creek shows a good depth and breadth at this landing. Mr. Ford said that the property had been held in the past by the Charleston Phosphate Mining Company and expressed his belief that the property had been mined. The absence of artifacts in the open ground and a peculiar greasy texture of the earth tended to confirm this. Mr. Ford stated that the property had been purchased for subdivision development by his family and offered access to the property for archeological testing before this development occurs. It was his opinion as a developer that the process of construction of a residential neighborhood on the site would substantially damage any remains and he expressed a wish that the archeological record be investigated prior to construction. This search area lies directly behind the St. Andrew's Church of 1706 and has a significance which extends beyond the "Hooper" occupation. This is a site with remains of an unknown quantity, but is available for testing. Several lessons might be learned here, including a determination of the subsurface impact of shallow phosphate mining, which this might have been. This area and others on Ashland plantation were searched and no eighteenth- or seventeenth-century materials were found.

"Iam Smith"/Ashley Ferry Landing 38CH206 - John's Island USGS Quad.

On the 1695 map "Iam Smith" is shown only as a name, without the house symbol. The symbol is shown just upstream of the upper bend out of Cowhead reach. Examination of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology's site files for this area indicated a site in this search



area initially reported by Mr. John Morrow and subsequently visited by Stanley South of the Institute. South recorded a collection from this site indicating an occupation dating no later than the early eighteenth century (IAA Statewide Survey, 38CH206). This is the site of the Ashley Ferry Landing, which was recognized as a public ferry as early as 1703 (Smith 1919b: 83). This suggests the possibility that a public ferry was operating at this location during the occupation of "Iam Smith" and the materials recovered during South's visit and a revisit to the site by the survey do indicate a seventeenth-century use of the landing.

At the time of the visit during this survey the area of the landing had recently been graded, revealing a great quantity of materials which were from the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. These materials included metropolitan Essex ware, North Devon gravel tempered ware, bellarmine, delft, westerwald, combed and dotted yellow slipware, onion bottle and a pipebowl and stem fragment of a type dating from 1680-1710 (Noel Hume 1976: 303). Also present were three fragments of white salt glazed stoneware of the mid-eighteenth century and some examples of nineteenth-century pearlware. This assemblage indicated a use of the landing from the late seventeenth century, reflecting the period represented by the 1695 map and extending into the eighteenth century. This area is in a floodplain with a 5' contour and is immediately against the river.

The ridge above these loci is about 2/10 of a mile inland from this landing site with an increase in elevation to 10'. This ridge is under development at the time of this writing as a residential subdivision. An examination of the ridge immediately above the landing revealed another concentration of artifacts not previously reported, and the assemblage at this locus (B) duplicates that found on the landing below. There is a somewhat higher incidence of white salt glazed stoneware here. An additional locus of early eighteenth-century material was found on a power-line right-of-way a hundred yards or so further inland (locus C).

An act of 1711 officially established this location as a public ferry and an additional act was passed in 1723 "...for settling a Fair and Markets in Ashley Ferry Town in Berkeley County for the better improvement of the said Ferry, it being a principal Ferry leading to Charles Towne" (Petit 1947). In 1821 this ferry was granted to Joseph F. Bee and became generally known as Bee's Ferry (Petit 1947).

As "Iam Smith" is shown at this general location on the 1695 map and as the archeological materials indicate a use of this site from that period it is assumed that these materials reflect his use of the site as well as subsequent use. It is not known whether "Iam Smith" began the ferry service at this location or if the use of the landing was personal rather than public. Further archeological investigation of this site could shed light on the uses and processes involved in the development of the site.

The area of the landing and the ridge location of Ashley Ferry Town is currently being subdivided into residential housing by several corporate entities. The Estee Corporation is the developer of a tract known as "Ashley Town Village," and it is significant that when they were contacted, their representative had no knowledge of the historic site for which the development was named. The Estee Corporation has exhibited an interest in preservation of historic remains as evidenced by the setting aside of an earthwork remnant of Fort Bull in the area being developed. This is rather a failure of the archeological community to keep pace with these ongoing changes on the landscape of the Ashley River so that these remains are identified and dealt with prior to the transition of land use into high density housing areas.

"Tho Smith"/Schieveling Plantation 38CH691 - John's Island USGS Quad.

The location of "Tho Smith" is an interesting one when the model of deep water access from high ground is applied. His location, as seen on the 1695 map, is a short distance upstream from "Iam Smith" and on the upstream side of a pronounced indentation of the Ashley River bank. On the upstream side of the house symbol the 1695 map shows a creek in the form and position of present day Macbeth Creek. The indentation in the bank on the 1695 map can be seen today as a slough between the Sheehan and Bailey benchmarks. This slough is just south-east of the house and grounds belonging to Mrs. M. R. Hinkle, the location of Schieveling plantation.

The elevation at this location is excellent, 20' above sea level, but access to the river presents a difficulty as the location lies behind a wide band of marsh, with no adequate channel to the river. It is possible that there was a family relationship between "Thos Smith" and "Iam Smith" which allow "Thos" access to the river through the landing at the "Iam Smith" location as land was warranted to these two together (Salley 1973: 9).

The search area on the Hinkle property contains an oak avenue which leads to the ruin of a structure identified as the Schieveling plantation house once belonging to the Izard family. These ruins consist of the footings of a central house as well as the cellar hole of one flanker and a depression which indicates the remains of another flanker. There is also a well in association with these ruins. These structures and the associated avenue are thought to postdate 1793, when Ralph Izard acquired the property and the name Schieveling was applied. Tradition has it that this house was destroyed by fire when Ralph Izard's only son was returning from his wedding tour. As he and his bride turned into the avenue from the public road they are supposed to have looked upon the house in flames (Smith 1919b: 88-89). There is no indication, other than the 1695 map, of "Thos Smith" owning this property, and it is unknown whether this individual had any relationship to Landgrave Thomas Smith.

Close to the ruin of the Izard house a hundred feet or so to the southeast is archeological residue from a much earlier occupation.

Ceramics from the seventeenth-century data set are the following: Spanish olive jar, metropolitan Essex ware, North Devon gravel tempered ware, combed yellow slipware, delft, and westerwald, as well as old bricks from a ruined structure. This material lies in the proper position to be the ruin of the "Thos Smith" house and contains the proper materials.

This location provides an excellent opportunity to examine archaeological remains of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which are contiguous to one another. The present owner, Mrs. Hinkle, says that she has been approached by individuals interested in the real estate value of her property. The area directly across the river from the Hinkle property has already undergone heavy subdivision development and houses can be seen lining the opposite riverbank. Significantly, Mrs. Hinkle's property begins the undeveloped stretch of Highway 61 as it passes through the Ashley River Historic District.

"Mr. Fitz" John's Island USGS Quad.

The location of "Mr. Fitz" is unknown at this time. The search area is on the property of the Low Country Hunt Club and this organization could not be contacted during the survey. This site is in an area which has been extensively strip-mined but the impact of this activity on the "Mr. Fitz" site has not been determined. The site is located on the north side of a tributary known as Macbeth Creek which may have provided access to the Ashley River and the elevation in the search area is 15' so there are suitable conditions for the location of a house site. One Jonathan Fitz is recorded as having been granted 1,110 acres in this area in 1679 and 1696 (Smith 1919B: 89).

"Mr. Harbine"/Drayton Hall 38CH255 - John's Island USGS Quad.

A correlation of the 1695 map and current maps places "Mr. Harbine" at the site of present day Drayton Hall. This extant house and grounds date from the 1730s and are held by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The house and grounds are open to the public for tours and special programs are held there from time to time.

Excavations have been undertaken at Drayton Hall by National Trust archeologist Lynne G. Lewis, who reports encountering features from an earlier occupation beneath the north flanker of the present house. The two features were interpreted by Lewis as a drainage ditch and a well. Each contained artifact assemblages from the seventeenth century data set, including a number of North Devon gravel tempered sherds, tin-enamelled ceramics and slip-dipped stonewares, types indicative of a seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century occupation. Lewis has identified these materials with "Joseph Harben of Barbados Mercht" who acquired this property on March 8, 1680 (Lewis, personal communication; Smith 1919b: 92).



FIGURE 15: View of footings of north flanker of Drayton Hall below which seventeenth-century artifacts thought to relate to "Mr. Harbine" were found.

Lewis' archeological revelation of a seventeenth-century occupation coupled with Smith's documentation of the site confirms this site as being the seventeenth-century location of "Mr. Harbine." At present the location of the house itself has not been archeologically determined, but the presence of the two features, particularly the well, indicates that the domicile is within relatively close proximity to the north flanker. Archeologist Lynne Lewis says that the National Trust for Historic Preservation would encourage a cooperative effort to investigate this seventeenth-century component on this publicly held site. It is protected and suitable for such work.

"Mr. Fox"/Magnolia Plantation 38CH31 - John's Island/Ladson USGS Quads.

"Mr. Fox" is seen on the 1695 map at the present location of Magnolia Plantation Gardens as seen by the position of the house symbol on a distinctive bend on the Ashley River. This property was originally held by Maurice Mathews, one of the most active and prominent of the settlers to come to Carolina in 1670. On July 28, 1679, Mathews conveyed this property to a tanner named Stephen Fox, who fortified his title with a grant for the property to himself in May, 1696.

Stephen Fox is thought to have come to Carolina on the same vessel which brought the first Thomas Drayton in 1679, and Thomas Drayton married the daughter of Stephen Fox. John Drayton, who built the previously discussed Drayton Hall, was a great grandson of Stephen Fox (Drayton Hastie, personal communication; Smith 1919b: 92-93). Stephen Fox apparently devised the Magnolia plantation property to the second Thomas Drayton, who died in 1716 and the property has remained in the hands of that family until the present (Smith 1919b). Here is the unusual occurrence of a direct familial tie between the individual shown on the 1695 map "Mr. Fox" and the present owner and operator of the property, Mr. Drayton Hastie.

This property was initially examined in company with Mr. Hastie who pointed out a ruin which he believed to be the first house on the property. This ruin is directly adjacent to the present house and is thickly planted with ornamental shrubs.

No extensive surface collection was possible here and the age of this ruin is not archeologically determined. Some nineteenth-century ceramics were seen and fragments of delft tiles were present, but a more detailed examination is necessary to firmly locate this ruin in time.

A formal garden exists to the west of the present house and Mr. Hastie says this garden was in existence during the occupation of this site by Fox's daughter. A brick footing was observed in the path on the east side of this garden, and some delft fragments were found within the formal area, but again the age of this structure remains an unknown. The paths and open areas were surveyed and no artifacts of the seventeenth century were observed. The presence of an old phosphate mining railroad indicates that these activities took place on the plantation but it is not known how close to the house these operations came, nor if early remains were damaged.

Drayton Hastie has indicated that archeological excavations could be undertaken on the property if carried out at a time and in a manner which would not interfere with the heaviest public use of the gardens. While the "Mr. Fox" site has not been directly observed through artifactual remains, the presence of "Mr. Fox" on this property in the past has been confirmed by documentation and family tradition. Because of the distinct continuity from his occupation to the present, this plantation has a significance to considerations of seventeenth-century activities as well as the intervening processes on the Ashley River.

"Mr. Ladson"/Runnymede Plantation 38CH696 - Ladson USGS Quad.

The site of "Mr. Ladson" as shown on the 1695 map lies on a distinctive bend of the Ashley River above "Mr. Fox." The location of this house symbol is in almost exact correlation with the present day location of Runnymede plantation on the same distinctive bend. H.A.M. Smith cites documentation which has a Francis Ladson obtaining possession of a tract to the east of this location in 1696, but this tract is not in agreement

with the position of "Mr. Ladson" on the 1695 map. It is not known if "Mr. Ladson" and Francis Ladson are the same person and there is presently no documentation for the occupation at present day Runnymede besides the 1695 map (Smith 1919b: 97). As seen on the map "Mr. Ladson" would be on the high ground along the river just after it makes a bend to the north. There is a 15' to 20' elevation in the search area and access to the river would be excellent. The best location would be at the river end of an existing avenue of relatively young magnolias near some larger and older oaks. One very large and old magnolia stands between those large oaks and the river. The area here is heavily wooded with the exception of thickly turfed roadways and no surface collection was made. Beyond these trees the ground slopes for several hundred feet to the river. On this slope are the large gouges, trenches and piles of earth indicative of strip mining operations. It appears that the crest of the hill in the area of the large trees was not mined and it is possible that subsurface testing could reveal archeological remnants of the "Mr. Ladson" occupation.

"Mr. Jebro" 38CH693 - Ladson USGS Quad.

"Mr. Jebro" is seen on the 1695 map on the upstream loop of two bends which form a "W" in the channel of the Ashley River. An examination of the USGS Ladson quadrangle shows this benchmarked at the "Mr. Jebro" search area with the Han benchmark. This benchmark is at an excellent landing on the river which was known in the past as Clements Landing (Heyward Carter, personal communication). This property is owned by Mr. Heyward Carter, who is constructing a house on the bluff above the river, who says that his grandfather Mr. Hannahan operated a phosphate mine on the other side of Highway 61. Clement's Landing was used as the terminal point for a tramway from the mines to the river. The remains of this tramway are visible as a cut roadbed running down slope to the landing where the cut roadbed becomes a raised causeway, and tram rails are visible in the area. The causeway turns downstream and lies along the river for several hundred feet. Barges were moored in the river and brought up alongside the causeway for loading as needed. Other phosphate mining industrial and service activities took place at the site of Mr. Carter's mother's house a short distance to the west. According to these informants no mines were opened between the highway and the river (Heyward Carter, Mrs. Carter, personal communication). The "Mr. Jebro" search area is at and near the house being constructed by Mr. Carter on the crest of a slope which reaches 35' elevation within a few hundred feet of the river. Aside from the area cleared by Mr. Carter for his house and an access road from the highway there is no open ground for surface observation. On the crest are a number of large oaks and several which appear to be a ruin. No artifacts were found in direct association with these bricks but a sherd of westerwald and a sherd of white salt glazed stoneware found a few hundred feet away in the access road suggest an eighteenth-century occupation. Subsurface archeology in this search area could reveal seventeenth- and eighteenth-century occupations.

"Mr. Nickol"/Cattell's Bluff 38CH692 - Ladson USGS Quad.

The 1695 map locates "Mr. Nickol" on a distinctive bend on the Ashley River and the land in this location is now owned by Mr. W. O. Hannahan who maintains his residence there. Mr. Hannahan is the brother of Mrs. Carter who owns the property adjoining to the east near the "Mr. Jebro" search area. The search area for "Mr. Nickol" contains a 35' bluff which was known in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as Cattell's Bluff and was the site of the Brick House, one of the houses of the wealthy and prominent Cattell family. On one occasion in 1785 the Cattell family offered the Brick House tract of 490 acres for sale but the Cattell title from a grant in 1701 was ruled defective. This title was interfered with by an older grant from 1677 to Roger Nickols for 510 acres which diminished the Cattell tract by 146 acres. The Cattell family remained in possession of this property until it was sold in 1859, reserving the family cemetery which is there today (Smith 1919b: 110-111). This property is therefore identified with "Mr. Nickol" and there is a question raised by this documentation as to how he came to lose this land. There is a ruin on this bluff in the location shown for "Mr. Nickol" which consists of brick footings, walls and cellar holes. A substantial collection from this site indicates a mid and late eighteenth-century occupation and this is believed to be the ruin of Brick House, the Cattell structure. It is felt that the "Mr. Nickol" house site lies in close proximity to this ruin but no diagnostic materials were found to firmly establish this. The access to the river from this high ground is excellent and this would have been a highly desirable colonial location.

"Mr. Stears" - Ladson/Stallsville USGS Quads.

This house symbol is in a strange location on the 1695 map, lying inland behind a marsh as the river loops away from the house. A possible location was examined on the west edge of W. O. Hannahan's property on a continuation of Cattell's Bluff, above a present day duck pond. This area is in woods and the ground which was open for survey was in a road along the bluff and in a fire lane into the woods above the pond. It is possible that the creek which forms the duck pond provided access to the river in colonial times, but the construction of rice fields in the marsh has altered this stream and its past capability cannot be determined. This house site is shown a short distance upstream from "Mr. Nickol" and must lie somewhere on this bluff, but its location has not been determined.

"Mr. Cattle"/Ashley Hill Plantation 38DR86 - Stallsville USGS Quad.

"Mr. Cattle" is shown on the 1695 map above a series of bends in the river in the form of a "W" and below a creek which is now seen to be the rice mill creek at Middleton Place. There is a wooded 20' bluff at this location immediately adjacent to an excellent landing on the

Ashley River. There are evidences in this area of phosphate mining activities including processing operations below the bluff and adjacent to the river. It is not known how extensive these activities were along the crest of the bluff nor what damage may have been done to archeological remains there. This "Mr. Cattle" is found to be the progenitor of the prominent Cattell family previously mentioned in regard to the "Mr. Nickol" search area at Cattell's Bluff. The property on which "Mr. Cattle" is positioned is believed by the authoritative Henry A. M. Smith to have been part of a grant of 1,050 acres to the first John Cattell in April of 1695 (Smith 1919b: 112-115). As "Mr. Cattle" is noted on the map published in that year it appears that his occupancy predated the grant, which was not unusual.

This property passed from Cattell hands in 1785, then was held by a series of owners and was the site of a large eighteenth-century mansion known as Batavia, and passed into Middleton hands in 1849. It is still part of the Middleton Place holdings. The name Ashley Hill dates from Cattell ownership and continued into the twentieth century (Smith 1919b).

The archeological examination of the search area revealed a pile of bricks on the bluff above the landing, and a single creamware sherd is the only indicator of age. This type occurs in the third and fourth quarters of the eighteenth century, much later than the "Mr. Cattle" occupation of the seventeenth century. No artifacts were found from the seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century periods and the only possible signs observed were red brick fragments found in a road along the crest of the bluff just to the east of the rice mill pond. No diagnostic artifacts were found in association with these remains.

Middleton Place 38DR16 - Stallville USGS Quad.

There are three names clustered along the river above the "W" bends and above the search area for "Mr. Cattle." These three sites, "Mr. Fuller," "Mr. Wright" and "Mr. Clark," lie between two creeks. The lower creek is the rice mill creek between Middleton Place and Ashley Hill/"Mr. Cattle" and the upstream creek was long known as Jacob's or Waight's Creek. This name dates from the ownership of the property by a Jacob Waight who obtained a grant to this property in 1676. In some manner Waight disposed of or abandoned this property, for warrants were issued, which included this land, to Richard Godfrey in 1696 and 1699. Godfrey held this property at least as late as 1715, for in that year a resolution was passed by the Provincial House of Commons that a garrison be built on his plantation adjoining the Ashley Baroney, which lies just upstream. This property came into the possession of Henry Middleton prior to 1750 (Smith 1919b: 115-116).



The three names which appear on the 1695 map indicate a habitation of the property between the time of Waight's occupation and the new warrants issued to Godfrey. It is possible that "Mr. Wright" is a mapmaker's corruption of Waight and that he was present on the property, but this does not account for the occupations by "Mr. Fuller" and "Mr. Clark."

"Mr. Fuller" 38DR16

"Mr. Fuller" is seen on the 1695 map on the upstream side of the rice mill creek at the present day location of Middleton Place house and outbuildings. Archeological excavations have been carried out in the past in the form of a sampling methodology applied to this area by Lewis and Hardesty of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology (Lewis and Hardesty 1979).



FIGURE 16: Middleton Place stableyard, possible location of "Mr. Fuller."

An examination of artifact counts from this sample frame shows that certain sample pits contained high counts of lead glazed slipware, a type which occurs from the seventeenth century into the eighteenth century, while other pits show none of this type. When this material is plotted on the base map of the excavation it is found to concentrate on

the lawn in front of the gift shop, in the stable yard adjacent to this lawn, and down the slope from the stable yard to the pond formed from the creek. These lead glazed earthenwares are not found in the pits most closely associated with the main house and its flankers (Figure 17: Base map of Lewis and Hardesty sampling frame showing occurrence of lead glazed earthenware).

There are two slip-dipped salt glazed sherds reported in the sample and both of these occur directly in the concentration of lead glazed slipwares, one just outside the gate at the east end of the craft shop and the other in the stable yard. The sherd of this type from the stable yard is from unit N5085, E5125, one of three units having counts of 20 or more sherds of lead glazed earthenware (Lewis and Hardesty 1979). This ware is generally from the early eighteenth century, originating circa 1715, but manufacture continued through the Revolutionary period (Noel Hume 1976: 115; South 1977: 211).

Five sherds of moulded white salt glazed plates were reported from the sample, three from the stable yard, one from the slope immediately adjacent and one on the fringe of the cluster outside the stable yard (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: Appendix). This type has a date range of 1740-1765 and indicates a use of this area in the mid-eighteenth century. There is also an abundance of undecorated creamware reported from this area, a type which was introduced in the 1760s and carried through the first decades of the nineteenth century (Noel Hume 1976: South 1977). Additionally, employees of Middleton Place have collected sherds of bellarmine, delft, westerwald and combed yellow slipware on the slope at the stable yard. Bellarmine occurs most strongly in the sixteenth- and seventeenth-century contexts and has a presence in the eighteenth century in a deteriorated form. The sherd of bellarmine shows a part of a moulded mask, a motif which disappears in the eighteenth century (Noel Hume 1976: 57). Lewis and Hardesty used the South mean ceramic date formula to determine the date range of the occupation of the site. This has been determined to be an accurate means of dating a site using counts of ceramic types, but such a calculation must include the entire ceramic population (South 1977: 207-214). For an unknown reason the important category of lead glazed slipware was not included in the calculation, and as there are 283 sherds of this type present in the collection, the inclusion of this type should produce an earlier beginning date for the site than that derived if this type is not included. Lewis and Hardesty state:

"Based on a total of 2092 datable typed sherds, the mean ceramic date for the Middleton Place site is calculated to be 1796 (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: Appendix B). If this date may be assumed to represent the median historic date for a period ending in 1865, then the beginning date of the occupation would be 1727 (italics added). This date corresponds to the period when John Williams was acquiring his vast holdings on the west bank of the Ashley and the earliest occupation could easily date from this time (Lewis and Hardesty 1979: 33).

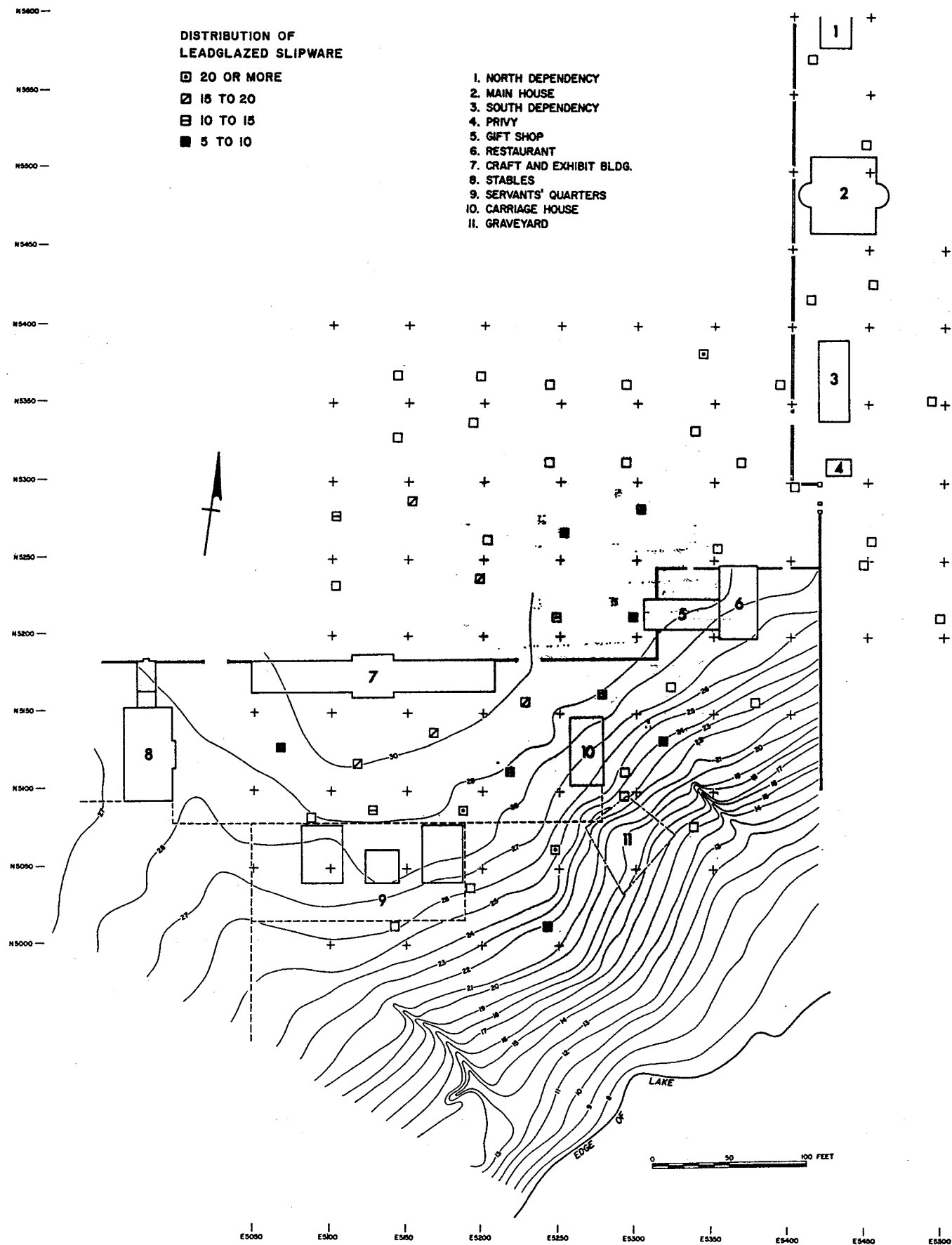


FIGURE 17: Concentrations of leadglazed slipware at Middleton Place.

When the lead glazed slipware type is included in the calculation as it should be then the sherd count is increased to 2,375 and the median date moves back in time to 1789. The beginning date for the site would then become 1713 rather than 1727. This date is much closer to the "Mr. Fuller" occupation as recorded on the 1695 map and tends to substantiate the possibility of such an early occupation. This also increases the significance of the concentration of the lead glazed slipware, particularly in light of the occurrence of bellarmine in the area of the stable yard. "Mr. Fuller" is shown near this location on the 1695 map and from this examination of data from the previously excavated sampling frame evidence is seen which suggests a seventeenth-century occupation and strongly indicates an early eighteenth-century occupation. Further archeological examinations could clarify these considerations.

"Mr. Wright" 38DR82 - Stallville USGS Quad.

"Mr. Wright," as shown on the 1695 map, is the owner of the second house above the rice mill creek at the later Middleton Place. The location is shown approximately midway between the rice mill creek and the next creek upstream, sometimes called Waite's Creek (Smith 1919b: 115). This location puts the house on a 20' contour behind a marsh with a possible access to the river via a small creek not shown on the 1695 map. The Middleton Place Foundation has an onion bottle found in this search area at the edge of the small creek (Fig. 2). This bottle agrees in form with a type dated to 1688 (Noel Hume 1976: 63), placing this bottle in the proper time frame for "Mr. Wright." On the basis of this find, supported by an additional bottle fragment found in the search area, the "Mr. Wright" site should be in close proximity although no remains of the ruin were observed.

"Mr. Clarke" - Stallville USGS Quad.

"Mr. Clarke" is shown at the third house above the rice mill creek and immediately below and against Waite's Creek. This location would have put "Mr. Clark" on a 10' contour with good access to the Ashley River via this creek. Examination of the search area revealed heavy damage to the surface from phosphate mining operations. No archeological remains of this occupation were found and may not exist due to the damage of the surface.

"The Lord Ashley"/West Ashley Barony 38DR83A and B - Stallville USGS Quad.

Immediately above the group of three sites just discussed, there is a four-mile stretch of the river on which no house symbols are shown, then a little more than four miles above "Mr. Clarke" a distinctive house symbol is seen on the 1695 map, labeled "The Lord Ashley." This four-mile stretch and beyond was held in the Ashley Barony, a 12,000 acre estate allocated to the most dynamic of the

proprietors, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury (Smith 1919b: 119). It was this individual who persuaded the proprietors to assume more of the financial burden of settling Carolina and it was he who recruited the first colonists, purchased the three ships which formed the 1669-1670 expedition, and who appointed Joseph West to command the expedition. At the same time he drafted the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina with the assistance of his secretary, John Locke. This document framed the governing structure of the colony as it came into existence in 1670, including the important character of religious toleration (Sirmans 1966: 5-16).

The first decade of the colony was filled with problems for Lord Ashley, as the provincial government repeatedly ignored his instructions and the proprietors became increasingly dissatisfied with the enterprise. By 1682 the Carolina proprietorship had changed greatly since the 1670 colonization and Lord Ashley had fallen on hard times. He had planned to come to Carolina, but was imprisoned in the Tower of London on a charge of treason for his opposition to King Charles. He was allowed to escape in 1682 and fled to Holland for safety where he died early in the next year. His death nearly brought about the collapse of the proprietary venture (Sirmans 1966: 30-36).

The Ashley Barony was recorded as having been laid out by Capt. Maurice Mathews in 1672/3 (Cheves 1897: 420). The barony was called "Cussoo" of "Cussoe house" because of a Kussoe Indian settlement which was located on the barony, and ran from the second creek above Middleton Place (Waight's Creek) to Bacon's Bridge (now the highway crossing of the upper Ashley River) and west to Edisto. After the death of the first Earl of Shaftesbury the barony was held by his grandson, also Lord Ashley, who conveyed it to his brother, Hon. Maurice Ashley, in 1698. During this time the barony was also known as "St. Giles" after Lord Ashley's place of residence in England (Cheves 1897: 456).

The use of this plantation for contact, communication and trade with the Indians of Carolina is illustrated in a 1674 letter from Henry Woodward to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

"Having received notice at Charles Towne from Mr. Percyvall y<sup>t</sup> strange Indians were arrived at y<sup>r</sup> Ldshps Plantation, "Immediately I went up in ye yawle, were I found according to my former conjecture in all probability that they were ye Westoes not understanding ought of their speech, resolving nevertheless (they having first bartered their truck) to venture up into ye maine w<sup>th</sup> them they seeming very unwilling to stay ye night yet very derireous y<sup>t</sup> I should goe along w<sup>th</sup> them" (Cheves 1897: 456-457).

This was the initiation of Woodward's contact with the Westo Indians which had a profound impact on English activities in Carolina

in subsequent years of the seventeenth century and into the eighteenth century. It can be seen from this that "The Lord Ashley" was an important place of trade and contact with Indians almost from the outset of the Carolina colonial enterprise.

"The Lord Ashley" provides an excellent example of correlation between the 1695 map and the current USGS quadrangle. The process of correlation locates the search area on a 20' ridge north of highway 61 and in a specific relationship to distinctive bends of the river. When the owner of the search area was contacted it was learned that materials had been collected from this area during the cutting of a road across this property to the Ashley River. The owner, Mrs. Henry Branton, inherited this property from the Cooke family, that being her maiden name, and has a lifetime familiarity with this property. The long roadway seen on the USGS map was cut through the ridge and search area approximately 10 years ago and during this activity a small cellar hole was encountered and destroyed. The relationship of this cellar hole with "The Lord Ashley" is demonstrated by pipe stems of 8/64" and 9/64" diameters, four fragments of onion bottle base, a fragment of costrel shaped delft, combed yellow slipware, westerwald and a cannonball. These materials were collected by Mrs. Branton and her family from the ruin. Also present in the collection were nineteenth- and twentieth-century materials from a Cooke family house which once stood on the ridge near the cemetery. Mrs. Branton also reported the occurrence of materials to the west of the road cut which she remembers from her childhood.

A collection made along the banks of the roadcut by the survey recovered a sherd of bellarmine, two of delft, an orange lead glazed sherd, a gunspall, green bottle glass and brick fragments, confirming Mrs. Branton's collection. This area, locus 1, contains materials of the proper age and at the proper location for "The Lord Ashley." It is not known how extensive this establishment was and it is known that one small cellar has been destroyed. It is likely that this cellar constituted only an aspect of the site and that substantial archeological evidence of this important seventeenth-century site remains. A testing methodology along the ridge, which is currently in grassy pasture, should reveal the presence of additional structures and areas of activity.

Additionally another late seventeenth-/early eighteenth-century concentration was observed to the east of 38DR83A and is designated 38DR83B. This concentration occurs on the same ridge but 100 yards or so distant from 38DR83A. This area is suitable for investigation with questions about additional occupations on the same ridge and in close proximity.

There is a landing on the Ashley River near these sites but this landing was not directly observed. An underwater site, 38DR63, exists in the river at this location.

This site culminates the group of sites shown on the 1695 map on this side of the river and is an important potential source of information concerning seventeenth-century activities on the upper Ashley by representatives of one of the most powerful proprietors.

#### Sites On Northeast Side

"Coming" - Charleston USGS Quad.

"Coming," based on the location on the 1695 map and on information about the "Coming" grant, lies in the city of Charleston to the west of Coming Street, north of Beufain Street, south of Calhoun Street and east of the Ashley River (Smith and Smith 311-312). A driving and walking survey showed the search area to be an intensely occupied section of the city. No extensive open areas are available for surface collecting and the "Coming" site has not been located.

This individual was John Coming, who came to the colony in 1670 as mate on the colonizing ship "Carolina." He charted the entrance to Charleston Harbor, and Coming's point still bears his name. He married Affra Harleston and this couple gave half of his land on Oyster Point in 1672 for new Charles Towne. He commanded the proprietor's ship "Edisto" and also became a successful Cooper River planter. In 1671 he was made Duke Albemarle's deputy and sat in the Council until his death at Comingtee plantation on November 1, 1695 (Cheves 1897: 231).

"Landr West" - Charleston USGS Quad.

This search area lies north of "Coming" in the area of the Medical College of South Carolina, Porter Academy and a short distance north of Spring Street. No house symbol is seen on the 1695 map for this location, but a warrant dated October 6, 1681 was issued to lay out lands for Joseph West in this area which was followed by a grant to West for 130 acres. West conveyed this property to James Martel Goulard de Vervent in 1687. The grant to West lay on the high ground north of Calhoun Street and south of Line Street (Smith 1918: 11).

This was the Joseph West discussed in "Lodgts West" found on the opposite side of the river below Old Towne Creek. He came as commander of the colonial expedition and was a powerful figure in the early activities of the colony. The title on this location indicates his position as a Landgrave of Carolina.

"Lawson" - Charleston USGS Quad.

This house symbol is seen on the 1695 map just to the south of a creek into the Charleston peninsula from the Ashley River and just to

the north of "Landr West." A remnant of this creek is seen today between Stoney Field and the Citadel Campus. The best correlation between present conditions and the 1695 map locates the house site on the high ground presently occupied by Hagood Stadium. A search of this area recovered a pipestem with a large diameter hole and a possible combed yellow slipware sherd from the parking lot of the Sims-Wright Vocational School at the east side of Hagood Stadium.

The individual named on the 1695 map was Jane Lawson, who received this property from Joseph Dalton through a will dated August 24, 1676. Jane Lawson's ownership of the property ended in March 1701 when it was acquired by one Patrick Scott (Smith 1918: 12-13). Jane Lawson is shown on the list of Masters, Free Persons and Servants who arrived on the ship "Carolina" in 1670. She is listed as one of nine "Servants" who arrived with "Masters" Ed. Hollis and Jos. Dalton (Cheves 1897: 135). Her inheritance of this property from Joseph Dalton suggests a family connection rather than a master to servant relationship.

"Beadon" - Charleston USGS Quad.

The location for "Beadon" is shown on the 1695 map north of the creek above "Lawson" and south of "Cartwright." This places "Beadon" on the Citadel Campus on a rise of high ground adjacent to the marsh and the old creek bed. This high ground is currently occupied by the residential quarters of officers of the Citadel staff and faculty. Open areas suitable for surface collection are scant and the location of "Beadon" would require subsurface sampling through the lawns of these quarters. One area in particular lies on the SW point of this residential "officers country" where a stand of large oaks is found on what appears to be the highest ground at 10'.

Accessibility to the deep water of the Ashley River may have been provided in the seventeenth century for "Beadon" as well as "Lawson" by the creek between them which has been more recently channelized.

George Beadon came in the fleet from Barbados in 1669. He was a member of Parliament, a viewer of pipe staves and a holder of lots in Charles Towne as well as in this location on the Ashley River. His name is maintained at his holdings in Charles Towne by Beadon's Alley in the present city. He died after 1700 (Cheves 1897: 358). George Beadon acquired the property in the search area by a warrant of 1672 and a grant of 1696. His property at this location passed into the hands of his partner Hugh Cartwright's son Richard in 1709 and 1711 (Smith 1918: 15-16).

"Cartwright" 38CH686 - Charleston USGS Quad.

"Cartwright," as seen on the 1695 map, lies just to the north of "Beadon" and just below the next creek to the north. This places



"Cartwright" on the Citadel Campus just south of the Citadel Marina and on the 10' contour. This location corresponds to the location of a seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century ruin which was partially excavated in 1962 on Indian Hill at the Citadel. At the request of Dr. E. Lawrence Lee, Jr., of the Citadel faculty, an archeological investigation was made at the Indian Hill location to determine whether or not the hill was of Indian origin. Mr. Stanley South, then the archeologist at Brunswick Town State Historic Site in North Carolina, was engaged to make the examination.

During these investigations, South encountered the ruin of a brick building and partially exposed the ruin. The end of a building measuring 14.3 feet across was revealed, and the building was determined to have stood on the edge of the hill, lying parallel to the crest. The north wall was penetrated by a gap one foot wide with the heart of a vertical wooden beam still intact in the opening. The purpose of this break is unknown. A possible cellar floor was identified and the absence of charcoal in this level indicated that the structure did not burn, but was probably torn down. The south end of the foundation was not located.

A second structure, which had burned, was also found, and this structure was thought to be a dwelling. The first structure was interpreted as an outbuilding for the dwelling.

South reported the presence of Delft, a manganese spattered lead glazed drinking mug fragment, combed yellow slipware and a "heavily sand tempered sherd with a pale yellow glaze" (North Devon gravel tempered ware?). The pipestems found were measured and applied to the Binford formula, yielding a mean accumulation date of 1689.

South's conclusions were that at least two buildings were built on the hill during the last years of the seventeenth century and were used into the eighteenth century. One of these was a dwelling and the other probably an outbuilding. He also concluded that at a later date the ruins were buried by someone wishing to utilize the land on Indian Hill (South 1962: 1-9).

The remains of the dwelling were located but not excavated, and are suitable for the application of intensive excavation methodologies. Given the information on the 1695 map, this is the ruin of the "Cartwright" occupation. Hugh Carterett (Cartwright) came from Barbados in 1669 and was a partner of George Beadon (see "Beadon"). He was a member of Parliament and held the military ranks of ensign and lieutenant. He died in 1693 (Cheves 1897: 396). This property was granted to him in 1676, and after his death in 1693 the property came into the hands of his son Richard Cartwright.

"Simons" - Charleston USGS Quad.

As correlated with the 1695 map, "Simons" lies just to the north of the creek, which served the Citadel Marina on a 10' contour. This search area was found to be in lawns and houses with no means of observing archeological remains without subsurface testing. The accessibility to the river would have been good in the seventeenth century via the adjacent creek. This property was warranted to Henry Simonds, Symons, or Simons (all three spellings occur) in 1672 as a member of the first fleet. In 1681, he received a grant for the property, joining to Joseph Pendarvis to the north and Hugh Cartwright to the south (Smith 1918: 19-20). He possibly came to Carolina from Nevis and was a member of the Council in 1691. He died circa 1695 and left considerable estates to his wife, Frances Pendarvis (Cheves 1897: 177).

"Pendarois" (Pendarvis) - Charleston USGS Quad.

As seen on the 1695 map "Pendarois" lies directly to the north of "Simons" and just south of a creek running inland from the Ashley River. According to a local informant this is Deveux Creek, which exists today as a marsh. This marshy area was an open bay into the twentieth century and was part of a commercial transportation system, including a wharf at which peanuts were handled. The flow of water through this bay was cut off when the 10th Avenue causeway was constructed across it to the east of the search area (Manning Williams, personal communication). From this information, it is seen how quickly the character of a creek can be changed, indicating that the current presence of a choking marsh does not mean that this has always been the condition of a creek.

The focal point of the "Pendarois" search area is the Lowndes' Grove House and grounds. This body of land has a significance in eighteenth-century history. The grounds are in lawn and the drives have been overlain with crushed shell, preventing any surface collection. Surrounding this house and grounds is a residential neighborhood of houses, lawns, and paved streets and no archeological remains of the "Pendarois" occupation were seen.

This individual was Joseph Pendarvis, who received a warrant in July 1672 for lands to be laid out against the lands of Henry Simons to the south. These lands were allowed to Pendarvis as a member of the first fleet. His will was proved in February 1695 in which this property passed to his grandson, William Allen (Smith 1918: 20). Joseph Pendarvis is thought to have come from Barbados and was a member of the Assembly. He is also thought to have been the father-in-law of Samuel West, discussed below (Cheves 1897: 418).

"West" - Charleston USGS Quad.

Above "Pendarois" on the 1695 map two indentations are seen in the marsh at the east bank of the Ashley River, with the northern

indentation being the smaller of the two. "West" is shown against the bank due east of the smaller indentation. These land forms agree with the current USGS presentation and at this location there is a rise or knoll of 20'. Using the indentation as a guide, "West" would be on this rise just to the south of the intersection of present day Mt. Pleasant Street and Riverside Drive. This would place "West" on the southern slope of the knoll between the 15' and 20' elevations. A concentration was located at the north end of the knoll in a backyard garden which contained materials from the mid-eighteenth century (delft, white slat glazed stoneware, red lead glazed earthenware) as well as materials from the nineteenth century.

The area of the knoll where "West" should be found is in woods between two house lots, and subsurface testing might reveal the ruin. The knoll appears to be a formation similar to the Indian Hill knoll at the "Cartwright" site to the south and this knoll may contain a similar site.

Just to the south of this knoll a few hundred feet, stands an old house on the point between the two indentations. This is said to be a 1740 farm house associated with Sans Souci plantation and is at a good location on a 10' contour (Dr. Patricia Carter, personal communication). This location is out of position for the "West" site, however.

Samuel West was issued a warrant for 450 acres in the area, allowed as a member of the first fleet with two servants, but no grant appears in the records. He was apparently granted 243 acres in this location at one time, but the records are confused in this matter (Smith 1918: 29-30). Samuel West is recorded as having sat in the Council and was a member of Parliament (Cheves 1897: 287).

#### "Colleton" - Charleston USGS Quad.

This location is shown on the 1695 map on a distinctive peninsula formed by two creeks which flow into the Ashley River. This landform can be seen today and is now a major industrial site, containing Braswell Shipyards and other corporate enterprises (Fig. 4). As can be seen in the figure, there are many structures associated with these activities in the area as well as large quantities of rubble from past industrial operations which prevent any meaningful survey. The "Colleton" site may exist but has not been located. It is not presently known what Colleton this is.

#### "Gow Land" - Charleston USGS Quad.

This legend, without a house symbol, is shown on the 1695 map opposite an island in the Ashley River now known as Duck Island. It is not known what is meant by "Gow Land" and as the search area has been the site of a fertilizer and chemical industrial operation since 1865 all earlier remains have been obliterated.

"Smith" 38CH702 - Charleston USGS Quad.

The search area for "Smith" lies to the north of present day East Marsh Island which also appears on the 1695 map. This search area is currently occupied by Azalea Road Apartments and private residential housing. Further to the north and on somewhat higher ground the search area contains Mary Ford Elementary School. These areas were surveyed, and at Mary Ford School yard two sherds of white salt glazed stoneware were found, and interestingly, a sherd of Spanish olive jar (38CH702). Additionally, the land on the west side of Cosgrove Avenue north of the cloverleaf and south of Azalea Road was examined. This area is in houses and yards with a high contour of 20' between Cambridge and Bailey streets which would be a suitable location within the search area. Examination of this high ground revealed a shell midden and nineteenth-century artifacts, but no seventeenth-century materials.

The ruin of the "Smith" occupation could be present on one of these high points, but aside from the Spanish sherd at Mary Ford School there is no evidence of such an occupation. This individual is thought to be Christopher Smith, who received a grant in the search area in 1705, but who had apparently taken possession of the property long before the date of the grant (Smith 1918: 41).

"In° Sullivan" - Charleston/John's Island USGS Quads.

No search area was determined for this site due to the inability to correlate between the 1695 map and present conditions. The area is heavily populated and creek beds have been obscured. John Sullivan is recorded as having received property in the area from a Henry Pretty in 1674 (Smith 1918: 47). John Sullivan is also reported to have sold land to Christopher Smith in 1685 (Cheves 1897: 429).

"Bodicot" - Charleston/John's Island USGS Quads.

For the same reasons given for "In° Sullivan," "Bodicot" has not been located. No reference to this individual has been found.

"Wood" - Charleston/John's Island USGS Quads.

As shown on the 1695 map, "Wood" lies on a distinctive point at the southeastern end of Cowhead Reach. This point is presently occupied by an industrial park and is the site of World War II Stark Hospital. This industrial park is presently the location of Siebe Norton, Inc., Lockheed, Folboat and a number of other industrial operations. The search area contains many structures from the hospital as well as the more recently constructed industrial buildings.

Evidence of earlier occupation was found in the form of the nineteenth-century Morris Family Cemetery, located in a stand of trees and surrounded by railroad tracks. This location was once Accabee plantation, and this section, which contained the mansion house, was sold by the Morris family in 1854, excluding the family cemetery, which was reserved (Smith 1918: 47). An extensive survey of the open areas showed no signs of the "Wood" occupation, nor is there any information on who "Wood" was.

"Bar Bull" 38CH205, 38CH262, 38CH675 - John's Island USGS Quad.

As shown on the 1695 map, "Bar Bull" is seen just west of a creek entering the Ashley River at the southeastern end of Cowhead Reach near the distinctive bend at the narrow neck of Charleston peninsula. This creek is currently known as Brickyard Creek and the best correlation for the location of "Bar Bull" places the house at or near the location of the old County Pistol Range. This range, now moved, was located against the Ashley River on a 5' contour of an island against the mainland. A plat of this property provided by the Charleston Museum, believed to be based on a 1694 survey, shows a house in this approximate location and in agreement with the position shown on the 1695 map. An examination of this area revealed the remains of the old pistol range in the form of many spent bullets just to the east of the newly constructed Mark Clark Expressway, and additional new construction along the bluff in the form of a county boat ramp and an associated paved parking lot. A survey based on the plat was made of this location by Dr. Elaine Herold of the Charleston Museum in 1975 in an attempt to locate the ruin of the house. This survey was unsuccessful, even though the area was reported as being under cultivation at that time. Herold assigned the number 38CH205 to this location on the basis of the documentation (IAA Statewide Survey, 38CH205). The revisit to this search area met with no better success, although the site may well exist under the parking lot or be buried along the bluff and not observable on the surface. Mark Clark Expressway is believed to be west of the site, therefore not impacting on the archeological remains.

A site of the proper chronological period and within the land covered in the plat was located on the 10' contour of the mainland to the north of the island. This site was located in a 1975 survey conducted by Goodyear and House of the U.S.C.'s Institute of Archeology and Anthropology who observed a brick scatter and a collection of ceramics from the late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century period, including delft, combed yellow slipware, a possible North Devon gravel tempered ware sherd, pipestems and black bottle fragments. This site was assigned site number 38CH262 (IAA Statewide Survey 38CH262). A revisit to this site during the present survey showed additional materials of the same period, and an absence of

materials from the mid to late eighteenth century. This site is on a more desirable elevation, but is removed from the landing on the Ashley River a distance of 1/2 mile. Brickyard Creek passes within 2/10 of a mile from this site, however, and would have provided good access to the deep water channel of the river. This site is not at the location shown on the plat and is more removed from the river than the position shown on the 1695 map, yet it must reflect an activity at or near the time of the "Bar Bull" occupation.



FIGURE 18: Collection area of "Bar Bull" 38CH262.

Additionally, 1/2 mile north of this site and off the plat another site of this period was located in this survey. This site was found on the crest of the first 15' contour away from the river, and again is within 3/10 of a mile from Brickyard Creek. This site contains a brick scatter in two concentrations, found in garden plots under a powerline right-of-way on the south side of Azalea Drive. This site, 38CH675, contained a range of early ceramics including combed yellow slipware, delft, bellarmine and Indian ceramics and a temporally diagnostic harness boss described as a transitional type with a date range of 1680 to 1710 (Noel Hume 1976: 242).

This site shows occupation by an unknown neighbor of "Bar Bull" and is an interesting addition to the information provided on the 1695 map. This site is suitable for the application of various

excavation methodologies. It has a discrete complexity, and adds to the broader complexity of the nearby "Bar Bull" occupation.

Within these broader considerations, "Bar Bull" was Captain Burneby Bull, a member of Captain Stephen Bull's entourage on the ship "Carolina" in the first arrival in the colony. He occupied the location shown on the 1695 map until he died in 1716, after which his lands were sold (Cheves 1897: 134). On the 1695 map "Cap Bull" and "Bar Bull" lie across the Ashley River from one another and communication between the two locations would have been an easy logistics matter in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. This aspect also increases the complexity of both sites.

"Halton" 38CH683 - John's Island USGS Quad.

This house, as seen on the 1695 map, is located directly on the bend out of the upper end of Cowhead Reach. At this location there is a high knoll, with a quick elevation to 25'. This knoll is in the form of a point, bounded on one side by the Ashley River and on the other by a creek. The 25' contour on this knoll provides an excellent high ground location with immediate good access to the river.

The search area on this knoll is now occupied by an established subdivision. There were two areas observed which have signs of occupation earlier than the subdivision. Directly on the crest is a large stand of oaks indicating a plantation house site. In this stand of oaks a sherd of bellarmine and a sherd of westerwald were observed, as well as the presence of nineteenth-century ceramics. This location is thought to be Stony Point plantation which has born that name since 1692. No record of "Halton" has been found beyond the 1695 map, but it is known that the property came into the hands of Landgrave Bellinger in 1728 as Stony Point and was held under that name by the Bellinger family until the 1830s (Smith 1918: 51-52). The presence of these two early sherds indicates that this is the possible location for "Halton" and the probably location of the Bellinger occupation.

A second feature was observed on the lot owned by Mr. Holbird, who purchased the property 30 years ago as farmland and was responsible for subdividing the area. He reported being told that a plantation had existed here in the past and that a well which had served the plantation was located in the rear of the lot presently owned by him. This well was examined, a large brick-lined shaft now filled with eroded soil, leaves and trash. No artifacts were observed in association with this ruin and no determination of age is made. This point was also the landing on this side of the river for the Ashley Ferry discussed previously under "Iam Smith" (Smith 1918: 51). This was learned after this visit and no examination was made of the landing, a failure which should be remedied.

"Faulkner" - John's Island USGS Quad.

The "Faulkner" search area as determined by correlation between the 1695 map and the current USGS lies above Cowhead Reach between the Cohen

benchmark and the Fest benchmark. The current USGS shows subdivision roads laid out and only three houses in the subdivision. The condition of the search area today is that it is filled with residential houses. Each lot has a house, a well-maintained lawn and paved driveway. Figure 5 shows present day Evanston Street, looking toward the river and across the 20' knoll of high ground on which "Faulkner" should be located. This photograph illustrates a general condition found heavily on this side of the river and shows the difficulties of site location imposed by these conditions. Many of the sites along the Ashley River, particularly on this side, lie beneath such subdivisions. No remains of the "Faulkner" occupation were found.

This individual is believed to have been John Faulkner who held land in the area of "Stony Poynt" prior to 1692. In 1692 he was recorded as deceased and his lands were laid out to widow Hannah English (Smith 1918: 50).

#### "Rose" - John's Island/Ladson USGS Quads.

As seen on the 1695 map "Rose" is a name only, shown without a house symbol. The name lies at the head of a creek just upstream from "Faulkner" and from the bend out of Cowhead Reach. As can be seen on the USGS map this entire area was a massive strip mine encompassing many square miles. Neither the creek nor the "Rose" site exist any longer. Thomas Rose was recorded as holding lands beside John Falconer (Smith 1918: 53).

#### "Sefford" - John's Island/Ladson USGS Quads.

The most logical location for "Sefford" as shown on the 1695 map is a 15'-20' contour directly adjacent to the river and just before a prominent bend to the north. This search area has been extensively strip mined. A second possible area, more downstream and behind the marsh was examined. This pocket of wooded land lies between an expanding trailer park, Dorchester Road and a massive strip mine. This land is filled with brambles and thick undergrowth. An attempt to push through the thicket showed an area of high ground which might have been used in the seventeenth century, but the possibility remains strong that "Sefford" was also destroyed by strip mining.

#### "Capt. Conunt" - Ladson USGS Quad.

This search area, as shown on the 1695 map, lies on the first of a set of bends in the Ashley River which form a "W." At the top of this first loop a creek intersects with the river, known today as Popperdam Creek. "Capt. Conunt" lies just east of this creek and against the river.



Examination of this search area showed a 30' bluff behind a marsh but with access to the Ashley River within 3/10 of a mile as well as via a small creek feeding into Popperdam Creek and then into the Ashley. The search area is completely overlain by multi-family military housing and all archeological materials are obscured. The remains of the "Capt. Conunt" occupation are probably present but cannot be seen on the surface.

This individual was Captain Richard Conant who came from New York. He settled and commanded at Jamestown before coming to Carolina. He was Captain of Parliament and in the Council from 1672 to 1674 and was deputy at different times to Sir G. Carteret and then Lord Clarendon. He was also assistant judge and Clerk of Crown and Peace. He was living in 1696 but had died by 1704 (Cheves 1897: 471).

"Hunsdon" - Ladson USGS Quad.

The "Hunsdon" site as shown on the 1695 map lies just above "Capt. Conunt" on Popperdam Creek. The search area is on excellent high ground with a 25' elevation and access to the Ashley River via the creek. Again the entire area is overlain by military housing and the site is not located.

"Bonaho" - Ladson USGS Quad.

The search area for "Bonaho" lies above "Hunsdon" on Popperdam Creek and is bisected by Dorchester Road. The half of the search area between the Ashley River and Dorchester Road is overlain by the same military housing which obscures the previous three sites. Across Dorchester Road the search area is partially in woods and partially in a sand pit which has destroyed the crest of the bluff. This site is not located.

"Cantee", "Morgan" - Ladson USGS Quad.

These two house sites are shown on the 1695 map on the upper area of Popperdam Creek, and a bluff once existed along the creek which would have provided excellent house sites. This bluff has been entirely cut away to a depth of 30' to 40' below the original surface in some places, as can be seen in Figure 6. The raised roadway seen in the photograph is itself 20' or more below the original surface. This mine extends through both the "Cantee" and "Morgan" search areas and both sites are believed to be destroyed.

"Butler" - Ladson USGS Quad.

This site, as shown on the 1695 map, lies on the opposite side of Popperdam Creek on a point formed by this creek and Sawpit Creek.

This point is an excellent site location with a 30' contour and good access to the Ashley River via Popperdam Creek. This desirable area is now fully subdivided, the last subdivision to have completed this process of the urban expansion from the city of Charleston. The tract immediately upstream at "Baker," just across Sawpit Creek is now the cutting edge of subdivision expansion. From "Coming" in the city of Charleston, to "Butler" is an accomplished urbanization of the landscape on this side of the Ashley River. As has been the situation so many times before, these conditions prevented the location of "Butler" through surface examination.

This individual was Thomas Butler, shipwright, who arrived in Carolina in 1672 and was granted land on "San-pitt" Creek. In 1704 he conveyed 250 acres on "San-pitt" to William Baker (Smith 1919a: 21).

"Baker" 38DR30 - Ladson USGS Quad.

As seen on the 1695 map, "Baker" lies on the central loop of the series of bends which form a "W" in the channel of the Ashley River. At this location there is a 10' contour and a landing just adjacent to the river. An examination of this location showed many evidences of the phosphate mining operations of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. There are footings for a Griffin mill, the remnants of a loading dock and the heavy cuts which indicate actual mining in the search area at the Jake benchmark. The roads and woods of this area were walked and no artifacts from the seventeenth century were seen. On a rise approximately 1/2 mile north of this landing is the ruin of the eighteenth-century house of the Baker family, Archdale Hall, currently being tested by Martha Zierdon of the Charleston Museum. No seventeenth-century artifacts are reported from this site and it is believed to be a later removal from the original "Baker" location at the landing. The construction date of Archdale Hall is thought to be circa 1740 (Smith 1919a: 27). The seventeenth-century occupation site has not been located.

The individual seen on the 1695 map was Richard Baker who received a warrant in 1681 to have lands laid out against the land of Thomas Butler (Smith 1919a: 21). Richard Baker died in 1698, leaving his son Edward his house and plantation. The property soon passed to Edward's brother William and remained in the hands of the Baker family into the twentieth century (Smith 1919a: 24-27). The presence of an eighteenth-century component of the Baker occupation and the length of this occupation of this land yields a significance based on a long continuity of family ownership.

This land is currently in the process of subdividing. Neighborhoods have been established and a large number of houses now exist on the property. New roadways have been cut and systems laid (sewage, etc.) and

new lots have been surveyed for further subdivision. This activity at this location is on the edge of the continuing expansion of the urban area related to Charleston as the process becomes one of real change on the landscape. The corporation which is subdividing this property has exhibited an interest in the archeological remains of the area as demonstrated by the attention directed to Archdale Hall. This ruin is to be set aside from the process of subdivision.

"Page" 38DR60 - Ladson USGS Quad.

The "Page" site is located on the last upstream loop of the series of bends that form a "W" in the channel of the river. This bend is marked at the search area for the "Page" site by the Means benchmark. At this location there is an excellent landing and a 10' contour at the river. Again there are the footings of a phosphate mill, previously reported by Mike Harmon and later Tommy Charles of the Institute, and there are indications of extensive mining in the area.

The ruins of the phosphate-processing operation are seen as a heavy concentration of brick rubble and footings along the landing and in the woods behind the landing. There are footings for a Griffin mill and a concentration of fire brick indicating the presence of a drying kiln.



FIGURE 19: Phosphate Mill Footing at "Page" 38DR60.

There are also pilings at the landing, remnants of a loading dock. This area is a complicated industrial archeological site from the late nineteenth- and early twentieth century phosphate mining period and has a significance as such.

This property was granted to William Page in 1679, passing into Baker hands prior to 1732 and then sold to Joseph Childs. Childs offered the property for sale in 1750 in the South Carolina Gazette with the description that it was 200 acres on Ashley River good for corn and indigo, with some marsh, "...pleasantly situated opposite to Mr. William Cattell's on one of the best places on That River for a Store; has a small Dwelling house thereon (The River running just by the back door and a fine Fish-pond before the Front) and other Buildings" (Smith 1919a: 28). A pond remains on the site, located within a few hundred feet of the river, and this area was examined to determine if Child's 1750 dwelling house remains, or any sign of the "Page" occupation could be observed. The area was heavily overlain by the industrial rubble and no sign of either occupation was seen there or in the surrounding area. It is possible that subsurface testing at this location could expose remnants of these occupations. The small pond existing now is thought to be the same mentioned by Childs in 1750 and is a feature of that and earlier occupations. This property bore the name "Childs" into the twentieth century even though it passed from Joseph Childs in the eighteenth century.

This property has entered the process of urban subdivision, seen in its more active stages at "Baker" just downstream. It has been purchased by a realty company with plans to establish four subdivisions on this tract, now in woodlands (Jansen Realty employee, personal communication).

"Warner" - Stallville USGS Quad.

Upstream of the series of loops forming the "W" in the channel of the Ashley River there is a reach, or relatively straight stretch in the river. Just below the next upstream creek from "Page" on this reach, the 1695 map shows the "Warner" house site. The USGS map shows no distinctive high ground at this location and the area is generally behind marsh with no convenient landing or access to the deep water channel.

An avenue of oaks of some age along a straight drive was found leading from Dorchester Road to the marsh along the river. At the river end of this avenue, there is currently an open grassy area which appears to have been an old house site confirmed by a stand of large oaks. More recently the opening seems to have been the site of an institutional camp. There is a flagpole, a wellhead and two large outhouses. A causeway from this clearing crosses the marsh to the river.

This would be a suitable seventeenth-century house site but does not exactly correlate with the position of "Warner," which is shown more inland and more directly on the creek. An inspection of the bluff along the creek indicates that suitable high ground does exist along this wooded bank against the marsh. A connection from the bluff to the creek such as a wooden dock may have provided access to the deep water of the Ashley River through the creek, but no evidence of "Warner" was seen and the site has not been located.

"Bishop," "Hunt," "Axtell/Turget," "Percival," and "Parker" - Stallville USGS Quad.

Directly across the creek on which "Warner" is shown is a group of five houses which extend along the Ashley River to another creek, now known as Eagle Creek, lying in the order presented above. In the search area where these houses are shown is a low floodplain against the river and behind this floodplain is a bluff with a sharp rise of 15' to 20' above the plain, the bluff having an elevation of 30' above sea level. There is an excellent landing here, now used by a private Marina. It is along this bluff that the seventeenth-century houses would likely have been located.

This bluff is now a residential neighborhood known as King's Grant subdivision, containing large and well-maintained homes. Only a few of the lots along the bluff have not been built on, and a survey of the available open lots returned materials of Indian and mid-eighteenth-century occupations, but no artifacts from the houses shown on the 1695 map were found, and none of these sites were located.

Some knowledge is available on these individuals and their occupation of this bluff. Job Bishop and Andrew Percival appear to have been early landholders, joined in 1684 by Francis Turgis, who subsequently married Elizabeth Axtell, daughter of Landgrave Daniel Axtell. Percival's land had been acquired from Paul Parker who had been warranted the land in 1677 and 1678. This Andrew Percival was the owner of "The Ponds," to be discussed later (Smith 1919a: 36-43). To date there is no information on "Hunt." This appears to have been an enclave of prominent members of seventeenth-century society.

It should be noted that after departing the expanding Charleston suburbia at "Baker," the subdivision area of Summerville was almost immediately encountered. The intervening lands at "Page" is scheduled to enter that process, and it is unknown what plans are in mind for the lands at "Warner," but indications are that the Ashley on the northeast side will become solidly residential from the tip of the Charleston peninsula to Summerville, with the exception of the Fort Dorchester State Park.

"Mr. Smith" 38DR4/Dorchester - Stallsville USGS Quad.

As shown on the 1695 map, "Mr. Smith" lies just above the next creek above Eagle Creek. This second creek was known in colonial times as Bossua Creek, an Indian name, and came to be known as Dorchester Creek. The point of land between this creek and the river was included in a grant of 1,800 acres to John Smith in November of 1675. He was a man of considerable estate who arrived in Carolina in the year he received his grant, with a recommendation from the Earl of Shaftesbury, who called Smith his "particular friend." Smith was a cacique of Carolina and died in 1682 (Cheves 1897: 470).

This point of land laid out to John Smith in 1675 became the site of the colonial village of Dorchester in 1696. The high ground where the village of Dorchester was located was, in 1696, an "old Field" and probably the site of the first clearing and settlement of John Smith (Smith 1905: 62).

A collection made in this search area during the survey contains a full range of seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century ceramics, and a display case on the site contains a similar representation from the early occupation. Excavations have been undertaken at eighteenth-century Fort Dorchester there, but the town itself has not been addressed in any extensive and systematic manner. It is not possible to state that the "Mr. Smith" occupation has been specifically located, as any surface remains of this seventeenth-century occupation will be masked by the subsequent seventeenth-century occupation in the town, which contains the same group of artifacts. This location has a great significance in terms of seventeenth-century research and needs attention in the form of archeological exploration and analysis.

This site is presently a South Carolina State Park, and the Superintendent of the park, Mr. Cumbe, encouraged this kind of attention. He expressed concern about damage done to the remains by artifact collectors and the curious, who come to the site with metal detectors and who, "pry at things with screwdrivers and poke holes in the walls," referring to the standing ruins at the site. He said that the Department of PRT has acquired property on the opposite side of the river from the present park and he would like to see the recreational activities moved to that area, leaving the site of the town and fort as a historic site without the wear of these activities. Mr. Cumbe also expressed concern about the current process of subdivision adjacent to the park and said that attention should be directed to this process.

"Mr. Rose" - Stallsville USGS Quad.

This site is shown on the 1695 map on a distinctive bend in the river upstream from "Mr. Smith" in which the river makes a sharp turn to the west and toward present day Bacon Bridge. At this bend there is a high bluff rising 30' above the river in an immediate slope. It was on this

bluff that the house of "Mr. Rose" stood, with access to the deep water channel below. An examination of the location showed the area taken up in Ashborough subdivision, a residential community of large houses and lawns. No signs of the "Mr. Rose" occupation were seen, nor of the eighteenth-century Oak Grove plantation house, which also occupied this bluff at one time (Smith 1919c: 156).

"Mr. Norman" 38DR93 - Stallville USGS Quad.

This site, as shown on the 1695 map, lies to the north and west of the bend against which "Mr. Rose" is shown, approximately halfway between this bend and the present crossing at Bacon Bridge. The high ground in this area is some distance removed from the river, and no distinctive point of high ground is seen. The slope up from the floodplain in the general location was examined and found to be in subdivision, but did not appear to be a likely location for a seventeenth-century site, as more desirable high ground exists a short distance to the north. The north side of Dorchester road in the vicinity of Salter's Cemetery was surveyed, and the ruin of a nineteenth-century house was seen in the cemetery, but no seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century materials were found there.

Immediately to the north of the cemetery a large sand mine was observed which has eradicated a large portion of the terrace on which "Mr. Norman" was likely located. Interestingly, in the midst of a second sand mine on the edge of this terrace and to the north of the first sand mine is another cemetery which was pedestaled in the excavations. While the burials on this remnant island are twentieth-century interments, there is a seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century site on the same pedestal and in the midst of the burials (38DR93). This occupation does not seem to be in the proper position to be the "Mr. Norman" house site, and it lies on the bank of upper Dorchester Creek, but in this upper area of the Ashley River, sites are more distantly removed from the river. Whether this site is the "Mr. Norman" occupation or not, it is of this period and is recorded as a significant early site.

"Mr. Stevens" - Stallville USGS Quad.

As seen on the 1695 map "Mr. Stevens" lies just to the northwest of the bend where the present day highway crosses the Ashley River at Bacon Bridge. At this location there is a knoll with a 40' contour which would be suitable for such a site and which very strongly correlates with the position shown on the 1695 map. This search area, now in farmland, was extensively surveyed, using unpaved roads, farm lots and cultivated fields, but no materials from the seventeenth-century occupation were found. It is felt that the "Mr. Stevens" site lies on this high ground and further attention to this area could reveal the site.

"Mad Axtells"/Newington Plantation 38DR15 - Stallsville USGS Quad.

As shown on the 1695 map the "Mad Axtells" house lies well to the north of the river and the "Mr. Stevens" location, and would be difficult to position on the basis of the 1695 map alone. Fortunately, this important site was recorded in 1972 when the ruin became visible in the process of establishing a subdivision on the property. These ruins were identified as Newington plantation through documentary research coupled with archeological excavations undertaken by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. This plantation was probably acquired by Daniel Axtell, who was issued a warrant in 1680 to lay out 3,000 acres. In August of 1681 he was created a Landgrave on the motion of Proprietor John Archdale, and appears to have died prior to 1684. He was survived by his wife who was known at that time as "Lady," "Dame" and "Madame" Rebecca Axtell. "Mad Axtell" made this settlement her residence and home, known as Newington as early as 1696. The plantation was probably named for Stoke Newington in England, where Landgrave Axtell had formerly resided. Lady Axtell passed this property to her daughter, Lady Elizabeth Blake, in 1711. The document of this transaction recorded that the 1,000 acres involved in this transfer was distinctly known as Newington. A larger mansion house on the property was probably constructed on the property after 1726 by Joseph Blake (Smith 1919c: 159-163).

During the excavation of the ruin of this larger structure in 1972 the cellar hole of an earlier structure was encountered (38DR15-15). This earlier structure was of a single timber and clay construction and contained artifacts of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century period. It showed signs of having been burned, fitting the documentation of the "Mad Axtell" occupation, the house which she lived in being reportedly burned by the Appalachi Indians in 1715 (IAA Statewide Survey, 38DR15).

This site was revisited during the present survey and the area of the ruin was found in the same state as existed during the excavations of 1972. A representative of the company constructing the subdivision on the property, Mr. John Murphree, was on the site during this visit and reported that plans have been made to establish the site as a green area. This would preserve the archeological integrity of the ruin and provide a recreation area for the residents of the neighborhood.

This site is detached from the river and apparently was more dependent on the roadway for transportation than a deep water channel. This is the case for those sites shown upstream of "Mad Axtells" as well, as the navigability of the river becomes inconsistent in the headwaters. For these reasons, the sites appear to be less bound to the river and are found more removed from the channel.

"Mr. Warrin" - Stallsville USGS Quad.

The location of "Mr. Warrin" is removed from the river some distance, and should be found on the terrace behind the floodplain. No accurate correlation with current locations could be achieved and a driving examination of the area was not helpful.



It is believed that "Mr. Warrin" was Benjamine Waring, who arrived in Carolina circa 1683 and received a warrant for lands in this locale in 1684. This individual was the progenitor of a prominent family of lower South Carolina (Smith 1919c: 170). It is possible that a detailed examination of additional documentation could lead to a more complete grasp of the location of this site.

"Mr. Percivills" and "The Ponds" (38DR87) Clubhouse Crossroads USGS Quad.

These two house sites shown on the 1695 map share the commonality of being on a 1682 grant to Andrew Percival, Esq. for 2,000 acres above the head of the Ashley River, known by the name Weston, and formerly known as "The Ponds." Andrew Percival was a kinsman of Lord Shaftesbury, and came as early as 1674 to oversee the interests of Shaftesbury. Percival appears to have given the tract the name Weston Hall. The name "The Ponds" was apparently due to the presence of several lakes which still exist in the channel above Slann's Bridge (Smith 1919c: 174-175). Smith believes that Percival made his residence at "The Ponds" (Smith 1919c) but the 1695 map indicates that Percival's residence may have been separate from the upstream establishment. It is possible that the house labeled "Mr. Percivills" might have been Weston Hall, and the upstream house used for other purposes.

The location of "Mr. Percivills" based on the 1695 map appears to have been on the bluff just above present Slann's Bridge. An examination of this bluff showed remains of a nineteenth-century occupation, but the wooded nature of the bluff obscured any seventeenth-century remains which might also be present.

Conditions at "The Ponds" were much clearer for surface search and the site was located and given the number 38DR87. Legare' Walker identified the location of "The Ponds" as being at the lake known today as Schultz Lake, although he did not know the specific location, and this agrees with the position shown on the 1695 map (Walker, unpublished manuscript: 40). The 1695 map shows a roadway crossing the Ashley River at the house site, and the projection of an old roadway existing on the property now through a soybean field extended this roadway past a knoll with a 61' elevation, an elevation of 46' above the adjacent swamp and riverbed at Schultz Lake (Fig. 7).

Examination of this high point revealed a brick scatter of a ruin and seventeenth- early eighteenth-century ceramics and other artifacts. These included metropolitan Essex ware, bellarmine, westerwald and fragments of onion bottle. There was no occurrence of the white salt glazed stonewares which made an appearance in the second quarter of the eighteenth century. Other areas of this field showed materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and there was a slight occurrence of these materials on the knoll. The ruin is of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries and is in the location shown for "The Ponds." This property is well above areas of current urban expansion in a rural agricultural environment on the terraces above the river swamp and Schultz Lake (Fig. 8). The property is now farmed and is also used as the

Schultz Lake Hunt Club. This area contains much wildlife including deer, turkey, ducks, quail and large bobcats. The lake contains large quantities of bream, redbreast, warmouth bass and mudfish (Mr. Bush, personal communication). This upper section of the Ashley River maintains much of the character it must have had in the seventeenth century, and the location of a site here is valuable from many perspectives.

The river is not navigable at this location with the exception of times of flood and unusually high water, and the activities which took place here in the seventeenth century were centered on something other than access to deep water transportation of plantation produce. Here is the opportunity to examine a clear site on the headwaters of the Ashley River dating from the seventeenth century. Information on extraction of resources from this area can be gained from archeological examination of the remnants of this occupation as well as contact with the Indian populations, which must have been extensive here. This site offers the potential for valuable comparisons and contrasts with sites on the deep water of the lower river.



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